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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence, which has never failed to interpose for our relief, at the most critical period of our history. One year ago, the sectional strife between the North and the South, on the dangerous subject of Slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States, and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object during the last session of Congress.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the Federal Constitution, so long as the Territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well-established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect. The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a Free or a Slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has been nowhere so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization, and all resistance to the Territorial Government established by Congress, have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson so often already taught that, resistance to lawful authority, under our form of Government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their Legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka Constitution, which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for Delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the Territorial Government they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of Government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the Constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a Governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The Anti-Slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, either on the Slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submit to Congress the Constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State Government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the Slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the Convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning Slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the Convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a Constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their Constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their Constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another Constitution in accordance with their will? In either case the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," upon the terms therein prescribed."

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton Constitution, the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of Common Schools, which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to western boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a Constitution and a State Government for themselves, "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in conformity with the Federal Constitution." After this Constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such Constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without Slavery, as said Constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the 2d day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third Constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas, before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the Territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt the Constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856, much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period, the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

THE TERRITORIES AND NEW STATES.

This excellent provision, which Congress has applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possesses the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the Government, has already formed its Constitution, elected its Legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the Government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The Federal Government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employment by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo Governors, Senators and Members of Congress to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single Congressional District. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka Constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two Senators and at least one Representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice-President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice-President thus elected by the Senate becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation, the Senators of the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties, and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a Government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New-York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act which shall provide that, upon the application of a Territorial Legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a Member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the Government required that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new Governor instead of **Brigham Young**, and other Federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th September, 1857, Governor **Young** issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by **Daniel H. Wells**, styling himself "Lieutenant-General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned, on Green River, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and drove away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that General **Johnston** was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the 1st of June.

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement Winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has been, and thus may it ever be!

The whole wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General **Johnston**, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date Oct. 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their (the Mormons) part is inevitable." This he considers necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the meantime it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort, to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object I deemed it advisable in April last to dispatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. **Powell** and **McCulloch**, to Utah. They bore with them a proclamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the 6th day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time, I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation, and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last, that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General **Johnston** in the previous October, as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody and expensive war."

These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the Government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state, that Governor **Cumming** has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connection, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Col. **Thomas L. Kane**, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement Winter, for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the Territory.

I am happy to inform you, that the Governor and other civil officers of Utah, are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the Constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar Valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City; and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and preëmption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

OUR CHINESE TREATY.

You were informed by my last annual message, that our Minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time directed to coöperate cordially with the British and French Ministers, in all peaceful measures, to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce, which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this on my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the Constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character, as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese Empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts, to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our Minister has executed his instruction with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually coöperated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four Powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

JAPAN.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our Consul-General in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that Empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the Government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the Revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves, and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth, which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long-pending controversy between the two Governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the Government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British Government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British Government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the Government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British Government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British Government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British Government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This Government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British Government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised will be free from grave embarrassments. Still I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry that I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and th United States, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session, I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two Governments would proceed to settle the Central American question in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message, I stated that overtures had been made by the British Government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two Governments; but to accomplish the same object, by a negotiation between the British Government and each of the Central American Republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the Continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last, I informed you that our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new Minister to that Court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two Governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that Government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and, in repeated instances, have from time to time inflicted injuries on persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish Government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years, by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the *Black Warrior*, under the late administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demand.

Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels, at different Custom-houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognized by the Spanish Government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement, (with which we are satisfied,) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is, also, accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish Government to remove. Whilst the Captain-General of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that Island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control, on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana we are obliged to present them through our Minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the Captain General for information; and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba, before the Spanish Government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two Governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the Captain-General were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish Government to confer this power upon the Captain-General, and our Minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the Powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the Island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that, when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African Slave-trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa, for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African Slave-trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the Government has been by fair purchase, from France, Spain and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and its immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the soverign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing Colonial Government over the island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties, when the great **Napoleon** transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him, for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by example of Mr. **Jefferson**, previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. **Polk**, in view of the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last, in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President **Polk** first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and whilst demanding justice, we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this Continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean; and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable Government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves to protect the integrity of its territory, against the hostile interference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American Continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the Government in rapid succession, and the various Constitutions from time to time adopted have been set at nought almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive Governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the Republic, between the Central Government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the Constitution last framed by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that Constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the Republic, and the fortunes of war are constantly changing. Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be in vain for this Government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late Minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that Government. Meantime, in various parts of the Republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the central Government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that Republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution *pro rata* upon all the capital in the Republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. **Forsyth**, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the Government proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our Minister immediately notified them that if this decree should be carried into execution, he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. **Forsyth** promptly announced to the Government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own Government should be ascertained.

This Government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th of May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the tenth article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our Minister to secure redress for the wrongs our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexican Government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. **Forsyth** to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that Government; and it was, therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the Government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the Constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the Constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just to itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our Southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora and our adjoining Territories. The local Governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property are wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary, throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same; and this is earnestly recommended to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn, as soon as local Governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the Governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

ARIZONA.

And in this connection permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a Government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I, therefore, repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona.

ISTHMUS AFFAIRS—THE SEVERAL ROUTES FOR TRANSIT ACROSS IT.

The political condition of the narrow Isthmus of Central America through which transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout several degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest, that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea, connecting the two oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow Isthmus occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest, when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The Government of the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations, is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by an arbitrary decree of that Government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided if, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan Government, on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in successful operation, with great advantage to the public, until the 18th of February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this country, as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the Government of President **Rivas**. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the Government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties, up till the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say, that, since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and Minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the Transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretexts this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan Government, will appear by the papers herewith communicated from the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force, to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that Republic, its frequent changes of government, and its consequent internal dissensions, this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the Transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the Transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens traveling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States by their existing treaty with New-Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while the treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stipulates that neither Government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States Government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of Custom-House or other charges by the Mexican Government."

These treaty stipulations with New-Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

COSTA RICA AND NEW-GRANADA.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this Government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction at Virgin Bay in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the Government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present Minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this Government upon that of Costa Rica, more than a year before. Our Minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those Governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day it will only remain for this Government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the Government and citizens of the United States.

Against New-Granada we have long-standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that Republic; and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State and the Minister of New-Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. The treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the Government of New-Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New-Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two Governments as to the right of New-Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there, or to pass from ocean to ocean by the Transit route, and also a tax upon the mails of the United States transported over the Panama Railroad. The Government of New-Granada has been informed that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes as an act of violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

BRAZIL.

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; while more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. While this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importations of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from $1 32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the Government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our Minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened Government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just and equal policy. In that event there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the Government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and, I trust, a successful effort, will be made by our Minister to procure their final adjustment.

PARAGUAY.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and avisable" "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay, in connection with the attack on the United States steamer *Water Witch*, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th of July following they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a Commissioner to that Republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments I have appointed a Commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan Government that it is due both to honor and justice that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our Commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and dispatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS—BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical classes. This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No Government, and especially a Government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history must continue to return at intervals so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual Message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent, the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rates of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation in our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic maunfactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

THE TARIFF.

In connection with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the Government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of Dec. 23, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 of Treasury notes, and, this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14, 1858, a loan of $20,000,000, "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides, it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would, at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no one will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his advantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an *ad valorem* duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer will not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other and amount to the same thing so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruits of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the Government. The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, including the Treasury Notes authorized by the act of Dec. 23, 1857, were $70,273,869 59, which amount, with the balance of $17,710,114 27 remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of $87,983,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $81,585,667 76, of which $9,684,537 99 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, $6,398,316 10.

The receipts into the Treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of $20,000,000, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, were $25,230,879 46, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are $38,500,000, making with the balance before stated, an aggregate of $70,129,104 56.

The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were $21,708,198 51; of which $1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are $52,357,698 48, making an aggregate of $74,065,896 99, being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859, of $3,936,701 43. Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the reissue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, to the extent of $11,000,000, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of $7,063,298 57.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 20th June, 1860, are $62,000,000, which, with the above-estimated balance of $7,063,298 57, make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of $69,063,298 57. The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, are $73,139,147 46, which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year—commencing on the 1st of July, 1859—of $4,075,848 89.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster-General will require from the Treasury, for the service of the Post-Office Department, $3,838,728, as explained in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to $7,914,576 89. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding Treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan, and would, therefore, strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 67.

During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of 14th of June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of Treasury notes, $35,155,777 66. There was on the 1st of July, 1858, of Treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, $54,910,777 66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the Tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the Government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress and prosperity of the Republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted, by mismanagement, in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions, then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or has the amount expended upon any or all of them been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles the heads of the different executive departments of the Government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post-Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster-General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing this authority is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coast. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post-Office department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the Government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster-General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the Treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year, until they amounted, for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 "for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two Houses of Congress, and the the other departments and officers of the Government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction over four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859 it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post-Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post-Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of Post-Office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the Department in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done without pay from the Department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this Government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of Federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision, of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly twice in each week, by a common wagon road between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years between New-York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the Constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky Mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our Republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid communication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous Empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of Winter, nor by the tropical heats of Summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

THE SLAVER ECHO.

On the 21st of August last, Lieut. J. N. MAFFIT, of the United States brig *Dolphin*, captured the slaver *Echo*, (formerly the *Putnam*, of New-Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. BRADFORD, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade." Under the second section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color" captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the Marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade by commanders of the United States' armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe keeping, support and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the Coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the Slave-trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the Coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. MONROE, in his special message of the 17th of December, 1819, at the first session after the act passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there, until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. MONROE proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the *Echo* were delivered to the Marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons, it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston, in giving countenance to the execution of the law, was just what might be expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city, could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans to Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their condition. This aggregate of $45,000 was based on an allowance of $150 for each individual, and as there had been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the Society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances, shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government throughout the transaction. They assured me that after a careful examination, they would be required to expend the sum of $150 on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the Executive Departments of the Government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transactions of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great Republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1858.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior opens with a general view of the condition of the Public Lands. The statistical information contained in this part of the Report is given in the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, published in another column of this paper. The Secretary censures the act of 1848, which dispenses with the obligation of residence on the specific tract, as a system of donations fraught with mischief, unwise, unjust and unequal. The adoption of a definite policy in relation to the mineral lands, is recommended. Under the act of March, 1853, providing for the survey of public lands in California, the Surveyor-General is prohibited from subdividing mineral lands; and the question now arises whether these lands shall be forever withheld from market, to be worked by miners exclusively, or be sold in the same manner as agricultural lands. The Secretary suggests the passage of a law reserving all lands containing precious metals from sale, and subjecting lands containing copper, iron, lead and coal to the ordinary laws of settlement. Additional legislation will be required to place the inhabitants of Utah on an equality with those of other territories in regard to the public lands; the establishment of a land office in Utah is recommended. The Secretary also recommends the passage of a law securing a tract of land in Southern Kansas to the New-York Indians, for whom a reservation was set apart in 1838, but who have forfeited their claim by non-settlement. Certain members of the nine tribes, having settled on these lands, are considered to be justly entitled to the privileges of settlers. It is proposed that the unoccupied portion of the reservation be thrown open for settlement. Changes are recommended in the act of 1857, securing preëmption rights to mail-contractors. Instead of allowing contractors the right of purchase, it is proposed to reserve limited quantities of land, at proper distances, for the use of the postal service in the Territories. Much labor and perplexity have grown out of the execution of the Graduation law of 1854, and a change is recommended. Purchasers fail to make the proof of settlement; hence suspensions become numerous, and the progress of business is prevented. It is suggested that Congress should require proof of settlement and cultivation prior to the admission of the entry, or that it should release the purchaser from the conditions now imposed. Indian Affairs are fully considered in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which the Secretary refers for further information. The recent troubles with the savages on the Plains are attributed, in great measure, to the opening of three wagon-roads and the establishment of overland mail-routes across the continent—causes which have operated upon the Indians by disturbing the quiet of their hunting-grounds. Tribes, however, with which we have treaty stipulations, have generally observed their obligations. A revision of the policy of the Government towards the Indians is recommended; the Secretary considers that removals of tribes should be avoided; that separate lands should be assigned to individuals, without the power to alienate or incumber them, and that money annuities should be expended for the common good, instead of being divided *per capita*. The removal of the Seminoles has been accomplished peacefully. The difficulties with the tribes in Washington Territory are attributed to the failure of promises made by officers and agents. The establishment of a District Court in the territory occupied by the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, is recommended.

The Pension Office has issued 13,815 bounty land warrants during the year, requiring 2,034,420 acres of land to satisfy them. The whole amount of public lands granted for military services, up to Sept. 30, 1858, is 62,739,362 acres. The whole number of army pensioners is 10,723; of navy pensioners, 892. The total disbursements for Pensions up to September last, were $90,000,000. Adding value of land, the aggregate is $168,424,202. Astonishing frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been developed. During the last year, fraudulent bounty land claims, amounting in the aggregate to 175,000 acres, have been detected and exposed. Previous investigations had brought to light a fraudulent issue of about 225,000 acres. The passage of a law is recommended, making it a penal offence to forge or counterfeit an assignment of land-warrants, and the recommendations of last year are renewed, to extend the statute of limitation to cover Pension frauds.

On the subject of the next Census the Secretary recommends an adherence to the law of 23d May, 1850, in the belief that a census taken in accordance with its provisions will afford the greatest amount of accurate information, and prove most satisfactory to the country.

The income of the Patent Office for the three quarters ending Sept. 30, 1858, was $150,984. Its expenditures during the same period amounted to $144,433 showing a surplus of revenue of $6,550 against an excess of expenditure over the receipts of $2,526 for the corresponding quarters of 1857. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1858, 4,091 applications for patents were received, and 696 caveats filled, against 4,095 applications and 820 caveats for the corresponding quarter of last year. During the same period, 2,816 patents were issued, 15 extensions granted, and 1,256 applications rejected. The Secretary recommends the establishment of a Board of Appeal in addition to the present force of the office. The establishment of such a Board would restore to their respective classes the three examiners, now almost exclusively engaged in hearing appeals. At present, the overwhelming pressure of the business of the office compels the examiners to dispose of cases hurriedly and unsatisfactorily, if not superficially. With the proposed addition to the examining corps, a thorough scrutiny of the claims to novelty which every application presents—a scrutiny demanded alike by the interests of the inventor and of the public—will be secured.

It is believed that the effort now making to obtain information in regard to the several varieties of the tea plant, the soils and climates best adapted to their growth, and the methods pursued in their culture and subsequent preparation for commerce and consumption, is the most earnest, and likely to prove the most decisive, that has ever been made in this country or in Europe.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports that no change has taken place in our relations with the various tribes with whom we have had treaty stipulations, except in the case of the Camanches.

The whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated to be about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty engagements. The number of ratified Indian treaties since the adoption of the Constitution is 393, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,188 acres. The entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be $49,816,344. From a part of these lands the Government received no pecuniary advantages, because they were ceded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold, the Federal Treasury received not only the whole of the expense incurred for their acquisition, survey, and sale, but a surplus of at least $100,000,000. The amount applicable for the fulfillment of treaties and for other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year was $4,852,407 34, of which sum $204,662 89 was derived from investment of Trust Funds. The whole amount of Trust Funds held on Indian account is $10,590,649 62, of which $3,502,641 82 has been invested in Stocks in various States. The remainder, viz.: $7,088,407 80 is retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress. The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, when the National Treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of $7,088,407 80 in like manner with the other Indian Trust Funds. The aggregate amount appropriated by Congress for Indian service during the present fiscal year was $2,659,389, of which sum $1,309,054 was required for the fulfilment of treaties, leaving only $1,350,335 for recognized and established objects of expenditure connected with our Indian policy, over which economical discretion could be exercised. The Commissioner hopes, by a system of retrenchment already commenced in the Colonizing policy, in Oregon, California and Texas, to reduce materially the expenses of the remainder of the present, and during the next fiscal year. Every item in the estimate submitted for the last-mentioned period has been carefully scrutinized, and the sum estimated is less by $744,829 51 than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The Commissioner points out three fatal errors which have marked our policy towards the Indians from the very beginning:

1. Their removal from place to place as our population advanced.

2. Their assignment of too great an extent of country to be held by them in common.

3. The allowance of large sums of money as annuities.

He recommends that the tribes should be permanently located upon reservations embracing not more land than is necessary for actual occupancy; to divide the land among them in severalty; to require that they should live upon and cultivate the land thus assigned; to give them in lieu of money annuities, stock, animals, agricultural implements, mechanic shops and manual labor schools; and inasmuch as most of the older treaties provide for money annuities, he recommends that Congress shall enact a law empowering the Department to commute the money annuities whenever the Indians assent as above set forth. The Indians in Oregon and Washington number about 42,000, and are divided into 35 tribes and bands. Those in Oregon who formerly occupied the Rogue river, Umpqua and Williamette valleys, are now living upon two reservations: one on the western and one on the eastern side of the Coast Range of Mountains. The country to which their titles were extinguished was rapidly filled up with an enterprising and thrifty population. During the year 1855, the Superintendent of Oregon and Washington made treaties with various other tribes and bands, by which large tracts of land were ceded to the United States, for which the Indians were promised benefits enumerated in said treaties. These treaties, however, were not ratified; consequently the benefits therein stipulated for by the Indians were not and could not be conferred upon them. The white population entering upon these tracts, making settlements thereon, the Indians believed they were to be dispossessed without receiving the stipulated benefits. This state of things exasperated them, and in the opinion of well-informed persons, caused the recent acts of hostility. He therefore recommends the ratification of the treaties above mentioned. He also recommends on account of the difficulties attending the management of Indian affairs in Oregon and Washington, the great extent of country and vast number of Indians inhabiting it, the appointment of two additional Superintendents. He also reiterates the recommendation of last year, for the employment of a small war steamer along Puget Sound and the waters of Admiralty Inlet. The policy of concentrating Indians on small reservations, and of sustaining them there for a limited period, until they can be fitted to sustain themselves, was initiated in 1853. The number and location of reservations to carry out this policy is as follows: In California five, with 11,239 Indians; in Oregon two, with 3,200 Indians; and in Texas two, with 1,483 Indians.

The whole amount thus far expended upon the reservations, has been $1,173,000 in California, and $301,833 73 in Texas.

The amount expended in Oregon for reservations has not yet been ascertained, but the whole amount expended since 1852, for Indian purposes in Washington and Oregon, was $1,323,000. The amount disbursed in New-Mexico, for the same period and purpose, was $212,506; and in Utah, since 1853, $172,000.

Thus far the operations for carrying out the reservation system has been merely experimental. Serious errors have already been detected, which will be in future properly remedied. In Oregon, for instance, a great mistake was made in the location of the reserves; in California a greater number of reserves was established, and of course greater expenses were incurred, than circumstances required. It was expected that the expenses of all the reserves would be diminished from year to year, as the Indians would progress in the arts and habits of civilized life, but such has not been the fact. These have increased enormously.

He also recommends that the authorities of California should be applied to for the requisite State legislation, so that the intercourse laws should be enforced upon the reservations within that State, and the Indian orphans could be bound out for a term of years to upright and humane persons, to be taught suitable trades and occupations; also, that the Pinas and Maricopa bands of Arizo should be furnished with agricultural implements, &c., as recommended by special agent GODARD BAILY, from whom alone all additional information, since the last annual report concerning the Indians in Arizona, has been obtained.

The Indians in New-Mexico, with the exception of the Navajos, have been peaceable during the year. The citizens of that Territory have severely suffered from Indian depredations since its acquisition by the United States, and claims have been sent in amounting to $516,160 68. There appears to be a material improvement in the conduct of Indians in Utah, caused by the presence of our army in that Territory.

Measures have been adopted to locate a third reserve for the Indians in Texas. No progress has been made in carrying out the provision in the act of March 3, 1857, for collecting the Southern Camanches and Watchetas on reservations south of the Arkansas river, and none can be made until the War Department is empowered to furnish adequate force for protection.

Colonel RECTOR has effected the removal of nearly the whole of the Seminoles of Florida, west of Arkansas, at a very small cost.

Commissioner renews recommendation of last year for the establishment of a Federal Court for the Choctaws, Chicasaws, Creeks and Cherokees.

It is recommended that the killing of buffaloes, merely for their skins, should be prohibited.

The report is altogether an able one, and reflects great credit on Commissioner MIX, who had the preparation of it.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office covers a period of five quarters, ending Sept. 30, 1858, and gives a full and satisfactory statement of the proceedings of the Land Department of the Government, upon the subject of its varied and complicated jurisdiction.

During that period there were 15,209,370, acres of public lands surveyed, which, with former surveys, made a quantity of 61,951,046 acres of the public lands surveyed and ready for market on the 30th September, 1858, which had never before been offered at public sale.

During the same period there were sold for cash 4,804,919 4-100 from which was realized $2,534,192 20, located with Military Land Warrants, $6,983,110 00, and reported Swamp Land Grants of 1,401,565 8-000 acres, making an aggregate of cash sales, land warrant locations and swamp selections of $12,183,594 54.

The cash realized seems disproportioned to the quantity of land sold, but that is accounted for by the very large sales at reduced prices under the graduation law of Aug. 4, 1854. From the passage of that act up to the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, there were sold at the various graduated prices, 1,801,843,534 acres, of which there was sold at the lowest price of 12½ cents per acre 10,068,480 25-100 acres The Commissioner expresses the opinion that a very considerable, if not the greater, portion of the entries under that law have been made by unscrupulous individuals, in contravention of the law and bought up by speculators who are relying upon Congress for a confirmation of their entries.

The Report presents the following summary of operations under the several Bounty Land acts:

Date of Act.	No. of Warrants issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	No. of Warrants located.	Acres embraced thereby.	No. of Warrants outstan'g.	Acres embraced thereby.
1847...	37,874	13,154,560	80,448	12,139,200	7,436	1,015,360
1850...	189,004	13,156,480	166,036	11,812,160	22,968	1,344,320
1852...	11,982	693,840	9,698	552,560	2,284	141,280
1855...	227,908	28,727,010	160,450	19,734,110	67,458	8,992,900
To'ls..	516,768	55,731,890	416,632	44,238,030	100,136	11,493,860

Very few lands have been offered for sale during the period of the report. The wish to sell for cash, and as far as possible relieve the Treasury was outweighed and overcome by the desire on the part of the Executive to deal in the most liberal manner with the settlers on the public lands.

It was impossible for them to raise money to pay for their lands during the financial pressure of the last year except upon the very hardest terms; and rather than embarrass, and in some instances destroy, the settlers it was decided to postpone the public sales in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. Under the act of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed land to the States within which they are situated, there have been selected and reported to the General Land Office 55,129,492.13 acres. Upon which patents and lists having the effect of patents have been issued for 36,086,898.34 acres.

	Acres.
Of this Ohio receives	54,438.14
Indiana	1,334,732.50
Illinois	3,243,891.46
Missouri	4,248,203.81
Alabama	2,595.51
Mississippi	2,836,675.89
Iowa	1,752,296.29
Louisiana, under the act of 1849	10,660,398.33
Louisiana, under the act of 1850	541,945.95
Michigan	7,273,724.72
Arkansas	8,562,752.93
Florida	11,790,637.46
Wisconsin	2,827,199.14

The Commissioner renews the recommendation that a time be fixed by law within which the States claiming swamp lands shall select and report them.

By the acts of Congress of May 15 and 17, June 3 and August, 1856, and March 3, 1857, grants of land for railroad purposes were made to Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Minnesota. The lines of roads are described in the acts, and the alternate sections within six miles on each side thereof are granted with the right of selecting within the limit of fifteen miles other lands in lieu of those which the United States may have sold or otherwise disposed of within the six miles limit.

With the exception of two of the roads, the States have accepted the grants; the surveys of most of the roads have been made and reported to the General Land Office; and the work connected with the adjustment of the grants assigning to the States the granted lands and restoring to market the reserved Government lands, is rapidly progressing.

	Acres.
Iowa receives for the Dubuque Pacific Railroad	1,137, 143
Iowa Central Air Line	686,523
Mississippi and Missouri	400,000
Burlington and Missouri	252,655
Making a total of	2,476,321
For the Florida Railroad, the Mobile and Girard, and the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, Alabama receives	1,148,500
Florida receives for the Florida and Alabama Railroads	165,686
Florida, Alabama, and Gulf Central	27,778
Pensacola and Georgia Gulf Central, (estimated)	901,000
Florida Gulf Central, (estimated)	280,000
Making a total of	1,374,465
For the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, Louisiana receives	684,000
For the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad	363,670
Total	1,047,670
Wisconsin gets for the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	725,000
St. Croix and Lake Superior	900,000
Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac	600,000
Total	2,225,000
It is estimated that Michigan will receive for her part of the St. Paul, Chicago and Fon du Lac Railroad	575,000
For the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad	660,000
Detroit and Milwaukee	35,000
Point Huron and Milwaukee	15,000
Flint and Père Marquette Railroad	615,000
Total	1,910,000

It is estimated that under the act of 3d March, 1857, Minnesota will receive for the Minnesota and Pacific

Railroad	850,000 acres.
And for its branch	400,000 acres.
For the Minneapolis and Cedar Branch RR.	150,000 acres.
Total	1,400,000 acres

The Report presents no estimate of the lands granted to the Southern Minnesota and Transit Railroads, the maps being incomplete and not finally acted upon.

Amendments of the Preëmption laws are recommended, with a view to uniformity in the system, and made to settle disputed rights and to terminate controversy in litigated cases.

The adjustment of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Grant, in the State of Wisconsin, is nearly completed.

The area inuring to the State and her grantors is 684,269 acres.

Under the grant for the improvement of the Des Moines River, the State of Iowa has realized 72,5283,92 acres.

The question whether she is entitled to additional lands, and if so, to what quantity, depends upon the opinion of the Attorney-General.

Land officers will be discontinued in districts where but few of the lands remain unsold.

In Minnesota surveys have been reported during the last fiscal year, of 2,000,000 acres.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, 20,000; over 7,000,000 acres have been surveyed in Kansas and Nebraska—which, with prior surveys, make 15,000,000 surveyed, and ready for market.

By the 1st of July next, these surveys will have reached 20,000,000 acres.

In New-Mexico, the surveys have gone up to 830,000 acres.

No surveys have taken place in Utah, the Surveyor-General having abandoned his post.

Surveys in California, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, cover 1,000,000 acres, making the aggregate of surveys in that State, since 1851, 89,000 miles, or nearly 24,000,000 acres.

In Oregon, 350,000 acres have been surveyed during the last year, and the Commissioner calls particular attention to the necessity of extinguishing the agricultural interest of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies.

PENRION OFFIC.

Mr. Commissioner WHITING reports that the business of the Pension Office is up to date, and a material reduction of clerical force will soon become necessary.

During the past year 209 Army invalid pensions have been added to the rolls, the aggregate of whose yearly stipends is $18,775; the allowances of 35 have been increased in the further sum of $1,386, and the whole number of pensioners of this class now on the rolls in all the States is 4,916, requiring the annual sum of $446,485 93. The claims of 11 surviving Revolutionary soldiers have been allowed, and five have had their stippends increased. One hundred and fifty-two claims have been allowed to widows of Revolutionary soldiers for the aggregate annual sum of $8,354 06, and 35 have had their pensions increased in the further sum of $2,070 35 per annum. The number of Revolutionary soldiers yet alive and drawing pensions, is 253, and the number of widows of deceased Revolutionary soldiers is $4,209 The annual amount required for the former, $14,724 29, and for the latter, $334,450 85. The number of Revolutionary soldiers whose deaths have been reported during the year is 104, and of the widows, 624.

One hundred and eighty-seven claims have been allowed to widows and orphans of the Army, whose yearly pensions amount to $13,924. The whole number of this class now on the roll is 1,345, and the pensions amount to $107,029 22 per annum. The whole number of army pensioners now on the roll under all the Acts is 10,723, and the sum of their stipends $902,700 29. Thirty claims have been allowed to invalids of the Navy, requiring $1,485 50 per annum, and thirty-two for widows and orphans of deceased naval officers, &c., requiring the annual sum of $6,696. The whole number of Navy pensioners now on the rolls is 892, whose pensions amount to the aggregate sum of $130,510 per annum. The entire amount paid during the year ending the 30th June, 1858, for the Army and Navy pensions, exclusive of the half-pay pension claims adjudicated by the Third Auditor of the Treasury and of what are termed unclaimed pensions, was $1,130,369 95. Under the Act of June 3, 1858, renewing and continuing for life, or during widowhood, the half-pay pensions previously granted to widows and orphans for the limited period of five years, 541 claims have been allowed, involving the immediate payment of $45,031 15, and $44,087 annually thereafter. The whole number of claims to be allowed under this act is estimated to be not less than 3,000. The report asserts a saving to the Treasury of $118,670 20 during the past year, as the result of the Secretary's decision to discontinue the practice, pronounced by the Attorney-General to be illegal, of paying to the children of deceased Revolutionary soldiers and their widows, the pensions they might have drawn, but did not claim during their lifetime.

The whole number of Bounty Land Warrants issued during the year is 13,815, which require —— acres of land to satisfy them. This, added to the quantity reported last year, makes the whole amount of public land granted by the United States for military services 62,739,362 acres. The number of bounty-land claims on the suspended files, under the acts of 1847 and 1855, which may or may not be established by further evidence, is about 74,600.

It appears that 398,980 acres of bounty land is yet due to officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and to soldiers in the late war with Great Britain, which, if claimed, cannot be awarded unless the time within which the warrant must be issued be extended, which the Report recommends.

Numerous frauds under the Bounty Land laws have been detected during the past year, covering 175,000 acres. Four of the perpetrators have been convicted and sentenced; one has escaped punishment under the statute limiting prosecutions to two years after the commission of the offence, and thirteen others, against whom indictments have been found, await trial. Besides these, it is intimated that strong suspicions exist against other parties, against whom the evidence is not yet sufficient to justify legal proceedings.

The whole sum paid for pensions in money and land, estimating the land at $1 25 per acre, is, up to this date, $168,424,302.

War Department.

The authorized strength of the Army, as posted, is 18,165, but the actual strength on July 1 was 17,498. These troops compose the whole numerical force of our Army, distributed through the States and Territories of the entire Confederacy, manning all the fortifications occupied by the troops, holding all posts now garrisoned, defending all our extended frontiers, and protecting, as far as possible, the different routes extending across the continent, from the Mississippi Valley to our possessions on the Pacific.

The absolute demands for men in the various posts, stations, &c., as well as for what might be termed the police operations of the army, left only thirteen regiments for actual service in the field. And upon this small force, numbering little over 11,000 men, devolved the arduous duty of prosecuting all the Indian wars, which have extended this year from the British possessions on the Pacific to the border settlements of Mexico, as well as of crushing the rebellion in Utah, which, from its vindictive spirit and large numbers, threatened at its outset to become, and indeed was, very formidable.

It may safely be asserted that no army of the same size ever before performed, in so short a space of time, marches and movements of such extent, surmounting in their progress such formidable obstacles. No disaster has befallen the army throughout its immense ramifications, and the privations, hardships, toils and dangers to which it has been continually subjected have been borne without a murmur.

In speaking of the war with the Indians on the Pacific, the Secretary says that a permanent peace has been established by treaties entered into with them, and the army has been already distributed to points where the presence of a force was greatly needed. In alluding to the Navajos, he says they probably number 3,000 mounted warriors, an extremely formidable force; but there shall be no relaxation in prosecuting the war until the savages are brought absolutely under the yoke. The war in Texas may be looked upon as just begun, and the probabilities are it will be one of fierceness, and may be of considerable duration.

Much apprehension for the hostile manifestations of the savages beyond the confines of Iowa and Minnesota has been felt by the frontier settlements of those States. The Secretary regrets to say our force is not sufficient to spare troops in such numbers as will quiet altogether these alarms.

The operations of the Army in Utah have in themselves been important, and fraught with momentous results. The people of that Territory, however, still evince a spirit of insubordination and moody discontent. The necessity which called forth the presence of the troops in Utah will require a strong force still to be kept there. Much praise is bestowed upon Gen. Johnston and the officers and troops under his command.

The disbursements amount to nearly $10,000,000 in the Quartermaster's Department. Every voucher has been filed, with the exception of $280,000. Nothing will be lost.

As to the Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe, so long an object desired among the military men of the country, this, the Secretary says, has been established, and bids fair to realize all the benefits to the service which its friends anticipated.

He calls attention to the necessity of providing for the payment of claims brought against the Government by different States and Territories for services heretofore rendered by volunteer forces in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

The Secretary says he has attempted, as far as possible, to meet the just wishes of Congress in reducing the expenses, and the estimates of the next fiscal year are less than the appropriations for the last by the sum of $9,160,488. They are less than the estimates laid before Congress at the last session by the sum of $2,736,408. They amount in the aggregate to $18,010,090; and he entertains a strong hope that the expenditure may be still further reduced in the course of another year.

It affords him pleasure to say that, notwithstanding the Indian wars in Washington, New-Mexico and Texas, all of which were unforeseen and unexpected, unless there shall be further and larger demands for expenditures in suppressing other Indian hostilities, there will be no necessity for asking appropriations in the shape of a Deficiency bill.

Navy Department.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy opens with a review of the manner in which the naval forces of the country have been actively employed during the past year; first, in arresting unlawful expeditions against Nicaragua; secondly, in resisting the exercise of the Right of Search by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Cuba; and thirdly, in enforcing a demand of redress for an insult to our flag, and for injuries to our citizens by the Government of Paraguay. The Report narrates the successful operation of Commodore PAULDING in breaking up the Walker Expedition. Alluding to the fleet sent to the Gulf of Mexico, it states that all the vessels were deemed effective, because, in the execution of their mission, no one of them would have hesitated to resist a ship of the largest class. Their instructions were to protect American vessels against the exercise of the Right of Search, and these instructions are now regarded as "standing instructions" to the Navy of the United States. The Paraguay fleet has been ordered to rendezvous at Buenos Ayres, to be in readiness for any action that may be required. Of this force, one sloop, three brigs, and twelve steamers can lay the whole river coast of Paraguay under effective blockade, ascend the river to the capital of Paraguay, and overcome any resistance that may be offered. The Report intimates that there can be no doubt of the success of the expedition, and to secure this it was deemed advisable to send the large force that has been dispatched to the La Plata. Alluding to the charter of the light-draught steamers for the Paraguay Expedition, the Secretary of the Navy believes that these vessels would be useful as part of the naval force of the United States, and recommends their purchase, which can be effected on reasonable terms—that is to say, $244,000 for the six steam propellers, and $286,000 for three side-wheel steamers. After a brief allusion to the party sent out under command of Lieut. J. M. BROOKE, to survey the route between San Francisco and China, the report proceeds to give an account of the operations of the *Niagara* in the last effort to lay the Ocean Telegraph Cable, and of the sequel to that enterprise of science—"an enterprise of distinguished philanthrophy," by which the *Niagara* was to convey back to the coast of Africa, the negroes taken from the captured slaver *Echo*.

The services of British officers at Port Royal, rendered to the officers and crew of the *Susquehanna*, when afflicted with the yellow fever, are recognized by the Secretary of the Navy in his report. For the expenses incurred in the treatment of the sufferers at Port Royal, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have declined to make any claim upon our Government.

The Secretary gives us some interesting information respecting the construction of new vessels for the Navy. The five steam sloops-of-war, authorized by the act of March 3, 1857, will soon be completed. The seven steam screw sloops-of-war, and one side-wheel steamer, authorized by act of June 12, 1858, are in a state of great forwardness. Five of them will be launched during the present month, and be ready for sea by May next; the other two will be launched early in the Spring. The side-wheel steamer, building at the California Navy-yard, will also be ready next Spring. In the construction of these steamships, it has been the aim of the department to combine speed with strength. The report strongly advocates a further increase of the Navy. What we more especially need, in time of peace, is a larger number of vessels, capable of entering the rivers and harbors of all foreign countries as well as our own. In view of the commercial and financial embarrassments of the present year, the Secretary reluctantly contents himself with urging the supply of immediate and pressing wants by the construction of a larger number of war-steamers of the smaller classes. The addition of at least ten more vessels of that description, of as great speed, light draft, and powerful armament as their character and tonnage will permit, is therefore recommended.

The Secretary speaks in approving terms of the usefulness of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He recommends that authority be granted by Congress to do for the Navy what has been done at West Point for the Army—organize a corps of Professors at the Academy, composed of civilians, with such compensation as will command the highest abilities for this most important service. The cruise of the practice-ship *Preble*, with ninety-seven midshipmen-pupils on board, is spoken of as having given the most complete satisfaction.

The recent addition of a considerable number of steam-vessels to the Navy will necessarily make an increased demand for the services of officers at sea, while the greater activity which now prevails in the Navy, and is likely hereafter to prevail, will still further increase that demand. To meet the immediate wants of the service, an addition of twenty to the present number of Surgeons, and as many additional Assistant Surgeons.

The Secretary also recommends the appointment of fifteen or twenty additional Pursers, and an increase of the marine corps of privates to two thousand, with the usual number of officers.

The Report speaks of the purchase of ten acres heretofore belonging to the Navy Hospital estate, at Chelsea, Mass., for the sum of $50,000,—of the adoption by the Department of a new code of signals, prepared under special instructions,—of the completion of a code of regulations for the government of the Navy, and also of a code of laws for the government of the Navy, which are composed of existing laws, codified and amended. The vessels of the various squadrons are then particularized. The capture of the slaver *Echo* by the *Dolphin*, of the *Ketch Brothers* by the *Marion*, are briefly and concisely narrated. In regard to the interference of our cruisers for the protection of American interests in foreign countries, allusion is made to the visit of the *Colorado* to St. Domingo, of the *Saratoga* to the Island of Navassa, of the *Plymouth* and *Fulton* to Tampico, and of the *Saranac* to San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were $13,803,212; appropriations, $14,240,247; expenditures, $13,870,684; there having been some curtailment of expense by reason of a falling off in the revenue. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were 14,616,298; appropriations, $14,508,354, these having been largely retrenched in consequence of a diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating $1,200,000 for eight light draft war-steamers, which were not embraced in the estimates. For the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, the estimates are $13,500,370, including $674,000 for completing the eight light draft steamers, authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of $935,850 for steamship and mail service.

Post-Office Department.

The fact is prominently set forth that after the 1st of July next the mails are to be conveyed between New-Orleans and Washington in three and a half days.

Regarding the conveyance of the letter mails overland between the Mississippi and San Francisco, the department reports the triumphant success of the route. The Tehuantepec route service has been commenced under such auspices as, it is believed, promises complete success. The Utah route has been so improved that trips through, between St. Joseph and Placerville, are performed once a week in thirty-eight days. Routes have been put in operation from Neosha, Missouri, to Albuquerque, N. M., and from Independence, Mo., by Albuquerque to Stockton, California, both monthly.

The Postmaster-General says that the expenses of the Department, over and above its resources, have regularly increased ever since the reduction of postages. It would, however, be obviously erroneous to suppose that the charge upon the Treasury is to progress in a ratio proportionate to what it has been for the last few years. Our postal system is now extended over the whole country, from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connection with California and the other Pacific States and Territories. Except one other route, commonly called the Northern route, from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to Seattle, in Washington Territory, no other is now thought of as being likely to become necessary. The estimate for the transportation of the mails for the next fiscal year, 1859–'60, when completed, over and above the anticipated revenues, may therefore be regarded as the maximum which will probably be required for some time to come.

The Postmaster-General proposes, in lieu of the franking privilege now allowed by law to members of Congress, that the Secretary of the Senate and the

Clerk of the House of Representatives, or such other officer as may be designated for the purpose, furnish the members with postage stamps to be used on all letters, public documents and packets transmitted by them in the mails, and keep an account of the stamps furnished to each member, to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House. It is further proposed that all letters and packets, except newspapers addressed to members of Congress, shall be prepaid at the mailing office. In this way the Department would be compensated for the service rendered, without resort to the inconvenience of keeping daily minute accounts of the postage chargeable on such mail matter.

To avoid dissatisfaction and the practical inconvenience of having different rates of postage regulated by distances, it is respectfully submitted whether one uniform rate of five cents for all distances would not enlarge the usefulness of the Department, and diminish, if it did not entirely prevent, such heavy drafts upon the Treasury, and best promote the interest and convenience of the people.

The whole number of post-offices on 30th June last was 27,977, of which 400 are of the class denominated presidential; whole number established during the last fiscal year, 2,121; number discontinued, 730; increase, 1,391; number of postmasters appointed, 8,284. Of these 4,595 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, 998 by removals, 278 by deaths, 292 by change of names and sites, and 2,121 on establishment of new offices. Whole number of offices Dec. 1, 1858, 28,573. On the 30th June last there were in operation 8,296 mail routes. The number of contractors was 7,044. The length of these routes is estimated at 260,603 miles; total amount of transportation, 78,765,461 miles, and cost $7,795,418.

Compared with the service reported June 30, 1857, there is an addition of 18,002 miles to the length of routes, and $1,173,372 to the cost. The total estimates for the current year are $10,615,947. The total expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to $12,722,470. The estimated receipts and expenditures in 1859: expenditures, $14,776,520; means, $11,094,393; deficiency, $3,682,127.

On the subject of ocean and foreign mail service, the Postmaster General, among other things, says: By the time the contract for the California lines, *via* Panama and Tehuantepec, expire, on Oct. 1, 1859, it is probable that the route by Lake Nicaragua will have been reopened and in successful operation. This presents the question whether one, two or three of these routes shall thereafter be employed for mail purposes.

The Tehuantepec route is the shortest and most readily protected against interruptions, but it will be comparatively too new, and the line of staging too long, to furnish with certainty adequate and satisfactory communication between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. While it is destined, no doubt, to become a transit of the first importance, and will deserve the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supersede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America.

It is of the highest importance that the route by Nicaragua should be reopened, and its undisturbed use for the transportation of the mails, passengers, troops and munitions of war, secured by the solemn guaranty of a public treaty. Without this, in view of the unstable condition of the local government of Central America, the safety and security of transportation can hardly be relied on. As calculated to furnish the requisite facilities of communication between Europe and the Southern and Southwestern States, the projected lines between Norfolk and England, and between New-Orleans and Bordeaux, are among the most important to be established.

As regards a line from some suitable port in the United States to Brazil, and the extension of the California line from Panama to the South Pacific coast, which, for commercial as well as for mail purposes, it is so desirable should be established, and the line from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, it is apparent that the postages to be derived therefrom, would defray but a trifling portion of the expenses of the same. The Postmaster-General regards it as highly important that the line to Vera Cruz should be continued.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,

THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
WILL GIVE HIS THIRD
SOIREE MUSICALE
AT
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 7th, 1858.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by Miss HEYWOOD, (of the London Sacred Harmonic Concerts, Theatre Royal Drury Lane, and the National English Opera Company;) also, by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
SIGNOR BERNARDI, Baritone.
Messrs. J. G. MAEDER and THEO. SCHALLEHN, Conductors.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
Duetto, "Nabuccodonosor" Signa. CAIROLI and Sig. BERNARDI.
Song, "We may be happy yet"........Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Grand Fantasia, "Lucrezia Borgia"..ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Aria, "Ah! Mon Fils," (Le Prophete)....Miss HEYWOOD
Cavatina, "Robert toi que j'aime"........Signa. CAIROLI.
Romanza, "Don Sebastian" (Donizetti).Sig. BERNARDI.
Fantasia, "La Traviata" (Ascher)...ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
PART SECOND.
Trio, "I Lombardi" Signa. CAIROLI, SIMPSON and BERNARDI.
Irish Ballads, { "Terence's Farewell to Kathleen" Dufferin
{ "Kathleen Mavourneen"........Crouch
Miss HEYWOOD.
Gottschalk's Banjo and La Chasse (Pauer) ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Serenade, "Good night, beloved"......Mr. GEO. SIMPSON.
Brindisi, "La Traviata"....................Sig. CAIROLI.
Romanza, "I Martiri" (Donizetti)........Sig. BERNARDI.
"Home, Sweet Home" (Thalberg)....ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
Admission......................................One Dollar.

Tickets to admit a gentleman and two ladies Two Dollars. Doors open at 7½; Soiree commences at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be on sale at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Descombe's, and at the door.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

EIGHTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard	Mr. Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon	Mr. Levick
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern	Florence	Miss Laura Keene
Coyle	Mr. Burnett	Augusta	Miss Effie Germon
Abel Murcott	Mr. Couldock	Georgiana	Mrs. Sothern
Binney	Mr. Peters	Mary Meredith	Miss Stevens

Mrs. Mountchessington..........................Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with a new comedietta by Charles Selby, entitled

THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.
Sir Hiccorry Heartycheer..........................Mr. Burnett
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer.........................Mr. Levick
Gaiter, valet to Wildoates..........................Mr. Peters
Maggie McFarline, the Bonnie Fishwife.. Miss McCarthy with songs, "Caller Herring," and "Comin' thro' the Rye."

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.

THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS,
but ten nights longer.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
FIRST NIGHT OF ASPHODEL.
Babilas (first time)..................................Gabriel
Turraff...Francois
LES ABEILLES,
by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Frances, Mons Mathieu.
THE TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7 o'clock.
TWO CHARMING COMEDIES.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MR. WALLACK,
Having recovered from his long and severe illness, will make his first appearance, in two years, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
TO-NIGHT—
Miss VANDENHOFF and Mr. SWINBOURNE,
in the great new play,
WOMAN'S HEART.
To conclude with
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
with Miss Julia Daly in six characters.
Doors open at 6½; performance at 7¼.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 7,
The performances will commence with
ROLFE, OR THE RED RIGHT HAND.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Farce of
PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns......................Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE LOVERS.

ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will give a
SECOND CONCERT

At Dodworth's Rooms on THURSDAY, Dec. 9. Mr. GOLDBECK will repeat his "Trio," (piano, violin, violoncello,) and introduce his "Scherzo Eroico," (piano, violin.) Particulars in future advertisements.

THE ARTISTS OF OUR CITY HAVE COLLECTED the works of the late WILLIAM RANNEY, the well-known American Painter, and they will be exhibited at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the rooms of which have been gratuitously offered for the purpose by that society.

The opening will take place on MONDAY, 6th inst.; hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

To the collection will be added pictures painted expressly for the occasion by the artists connected with this movement, and which they have kindly contributed.

At the close of the exhibition the works exhibited will be sold at auction by Mr. Henry H. Leeds, at the Academy of Design.

An address in reference to this exhibition and American Art generally, will, at the request of the Artists, be delivered by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., of which due notice will be given.

The amount received for this Lecture, and the net proceeds of the sales, will be given to MRS. RANNEY and her children.

MADAME MADELEINE JOHNSON GRÆVER, encouraged by the success she achieved at her Concerts during the past season, begs to announce that she will give her first GRAND PIANO-FORTE RECITALS ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, and will perform selections from the works of the most celebrated masters of the classical as well as modern schools, including several interesting compositions of great European reputation, which will be performed for the first time in America. Particulars in future advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PICCOLOMINI'S BENEFIT.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Dec. 7,
Farewell night and benefit of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,

and her farewell appearance in New-York, prior to her departure for Boston, Philadelphia, the West and South.

The sale of seats for Mlle. Piccolomini's benefit commences this morning.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S benefit and farewell appearance will comprise two performances—an
OPERA ON TUESDAY EVENING.
A MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY, at 12½.

The entertainments of Tuesday evening will consist of the whole of Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
for the first time in America, will sing her celebrated rôle of Lucia. On the same occasion
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
will make his first and only appearance this season at the Academy of Music.
SIGNOR FLORENZA
will appear for the first time as Ashton.
On the same evening will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
the third act of Donizetti's famous Opera of
THE MARTYRS,
including the celebrated prison scene.
Mlle. Piccolomini as..........................Paulonia
Signor Lorini as...............................Polliuto
THE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY
will consist of the entire opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with which performance the
Season positively closes.
THE HUGUENOTS,
with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season. The three great female parts will be sung by
MLLE. POINSOT, MME. LABORDE, MLLE. GHIONI.
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESER, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and
CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
MLLE. SOTO and Mr. DENNSTEADT.
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
will comprise the same strength of talent as last season.

The Matinee commences at 12½. Doors open at 11½. Immediately after the Matinee the company leave by special train for Boston.

The sale of the Matinee tickets commences this morning at the hotels, music stores, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES

For Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit and farewell appearance.

The price of admission for Tuesday evening will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.

The price of admission to the Matinée, $1, as at the former Matinées.

NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Tuesday's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO TO-MORROW'S HUGUENOT MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HUGUENOT MATINEE.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 12½, doors open at 11½, with which
THE SEASON POSITIVELY CLOSES,
as the company leave on the same evening for Boston by special train.

The sale of Matinee tickets commences this morning.

Second and last appearance this season of
MLLE. POINSOT,
principal dramatic prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, who will make her second appearance in the great rôle of
VALENTINE IN THE HUGUENOTS.
WEDNESDAY, at 12½; doors open at 11½ o'clock; Meyerbeer's grand opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
With a caste infinitely superior to that of the last season. The three great female parts will be sung by Mlle. POINSOT, Madame LABORDE, Mlle. GHIONI.
The male rôles by
FLORENZA, TAMARO, WEINLICH, COLETTI, PIKANESER, DUBREUIL, BARRATINI and
CARL FORMES,
who will resume his great part of Marcel.
THE BALLET
will be numerously represented, and will be headed by
Mlle. SOTO and Mr. DENNSTEADT.
THE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
will compose the same strength of talent as last season.
Admission to all parts of the Academy
ONE DOLLAR.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
will be thrown open to the public, with the exception of the private and proscenium boxes.
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:
Academy of Music, 14th-st., Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.,
Everett House, Clarendon Hotel,
Union-place Hotel, Prescott House,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel,
Lafarge Hotel, Astor House.
MUSIC STORES.
C. Breusing, 761 Broadway, Hall & Son, 239 Broadway,
Scharfenberg & Luis, Firth & Pond,
No. 769 Broadway, Nunns & Clark, 10th-st.,
Christern, No. 763 Broadway.
BROOKLYN.
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY;
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 11½. The Matinée will commence at 12½. The Entre Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
ON DEC. 14, 16 and 18,
in aid of the Fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association take great pleasure in announcing that they have perfected arrangements by which they will be enabled to give a
GRAND FESTIVAL,
to continue three days, and which will embrace a greater variety of entertainment than has ever been offered to the public on any occasion.

On (Tuesday, Dec. 14,) the First Day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL,
(Grand Bal Paré,)
on a scale of unprecedented brilliancy—a great number of our leading citizens having consented to act as Managers, in order to render its success complete in every particular. On this occasion
Mons. MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France, and Director of the celebrated Bals Masques, with his
PRINCIPAL SOLO PLAYERS,
and the
MONSTER ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
the same which produced such a great sensation last Spring in the Concerts given by him, will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
as Conductor of a Ball.

On (Thursday, Dec. 16,) the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a grand
INSTRUMENTAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMAN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Society, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

On (Saturday, Dec. 18,) the third day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
A COMBINATION OF ORATIONS,
part of which will be given as a
MATINEE,
COMMENCING AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
and part in the
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Committee beg to state that they are now in correspondence with several of our most popular public orators, several of whom have kindly offered their services, and from others a favorable answer is daily expected.

The full particulars with regard to the prices of admission, names of the orators, patrons, managers, &c., will be given in a future advertisement.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now some four years since public attention was first directed to the imminent dangers in which Mount Vernon was situated. As regards its possession, all attempts made for the purpose of influencing Congress to secure the Home and Tomb of Washington as the property of the Nation lamentably failed, and it was only when that eloquent and high-minded orator, Edward Everett, forced the country to recognize the disgrace which threatened it that they evinced any interest in its possession; the result of that awakened interest was the foundation of the Ladies' National Committee, whose object was to raise means for the purchase of Mount Vernon. Though the labors of Edward Everett, and others equally praiseworthy, has realized a large fund, yet the object for which this Association was created has not yet been fulfilled—a larger amount is yet necessary. They believe that a series of Festivals of the character now proposed, given throughout the entire country, will materially increase the fund. They confidently solicit the support, sympathy and coöperation of all true patriots in this most laudable enterprise.

Miss MARY MORRIS HAMILTON,
Vice-Regent for the State of New-York.
Mrs. George Bancroft,
Mrs. S. M. Delaf'd Parish,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Charles P. Daly,
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts,
Mrs. A. W. Bradford,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. Pierre VanCortlandt,
Mrs. Gouveneur Morris,
Mrs. Samuel Stevens,
Mrs. Johnston Livingston,
Mrs. And. J. Downing,
Mrs. Millard Fillmore,
Mrs. John MacGregor,
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. Lewis Rutherford,
Mrs. Luther Bradish,
Mrs. John Jay,
Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Edmund Schriver,
Mrs. Alonzo C. Paige,
Mrs. Amasa J. Parker,
Mrs. G. S. Silliman,
Executive Committee Mount Vernon Association.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.

Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.

By order of the Board of Managers,
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK, AND wholly unparalleled success of the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE, composed of upwards of Twenty Talented Children. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec 7, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a diverting burlesque opera, by the WREN Juvenile Comedians. Ballet Divertissement by the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE. A comic song by Master Fred. To conclude with the new spectacular pantomime and ballet d'action, THE ARAB GIRL. Nicine, the Infant Alice; Azrial, by La Petite Emeline. The elegant Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, seen without extra expense. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

FAIR FOR THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN'S FAMILIES, at the Cooper Institute, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., continuing during the week. Admission 25 cents, children 10 cents. Remember the sailor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (3d week) the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,

Now on exhibition,
At No. 599 Broadway.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c.

Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 11 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

FLORENTINE GALLERY,

No. 618 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
With a superb collection of Classical Statuetic Paintings, representing the chaste and beautiful form of lovely Woman, unsophisticated and unadorned.
Admission..............................Twenty-five cents

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.

From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

FURS.

FURS.

$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
The only place for those large half capes, muffs and cuffs, entire set for $15, is at
WHITE & BIRD'S.

WHITE & BIRD'S

STORES ARE Nos. 34 JOHN-ST. AND 28 MAIDEN-LANE, COR. NASSAU-ST.

LADIES, IF SENSIBLE,

WILL PROCURE THEIR FURS OF
WHITE & BIRD'S,
Nos. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

FURS.

GENTS' FUR CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.,
Can be found at
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John, and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

CHILDREN'S FURS

AT WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John, and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

$15

FRENCH MINK SETS, LARGE HALF CAPE MUFFS AND CUFFS, ONLY $15,
AT WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

For Wife, Mother or Sister,
AT WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st. and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

ASTONISHING!

Those $15 sets of French Mink, at
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURS,

Warranted thoroughly seasoned, at low prices, at retail,
WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st., and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present. The advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.

Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.

Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS AT WHOLESALE.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custon,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the
ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

GENIN'S

FURS FOR CHILDREN.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT,
including every description of Fashionable Furs for Children, from the most valuable to the more ordinary kinds, has just been opened
AT GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway.
Victorines, Muffs, Capes, Mantelets,
Cloaks, Cuffs, Boys' Collars,
Mufflers, &c.
Young Ladies and their parents are invited to view this
BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION.
The prices of these fabrics, as of all other Furs, are
Remarkably Moderate.
JOHN N. GENIN.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

FRENCH MINK SETS, $14.
BROOK MINK SETS, $13.
FRENCH SABLE SETS, $12.

A SET OF FRENCH MINK,
Large Half Cape,
Fine Muff,
Choice Cuffs,
Only $14.
ELKINS,
No. 477 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs repaired and cleansed.

FURS! FURS!

Ladies that were unable to purchase furs at the Trappers' Dépôt last week, in consequence of an unusual demand, are informed that a fresh invoice has been received from the hunters, and is now ready for inspection, at prices acknowledged by all to be the lowest in the City. Receiving them as we do, direct from headquarters, the profits are shared with the buyer.
DRAKE'S Fur-Trappers' Dépôt, No. 9 Bowery.
Don't mistake the Number.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.
HORACE H. DAY.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS,
LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,
Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
None having been manufactured more than a few days.
The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, Dec. 6,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have forced themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

VALENCIENNES AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES.

We are in receipt of a small invoice of the above, in all widths and qualities.

Point D'Alencon Sets, half-price.

A great reduction in Point Applique Sets.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

Received by the *Arago*, will be OPENED,
MONDAY, Dec. 6,
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

ATTENTION REQUESTED!

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED,
POSITIVELY BUT FOR A SHORT TIME.
PEREMPTORY SALE!
Ladies accustomed to visit the store of the late firm of
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
Are hereby notified that the magnificent stock of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES,
HOSIERY,
HABERDASHERY, &c.,
Will be closed out at less than half price.
We subjoin a list of the rates at which we propose to sell:
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..............2s. a yard, at 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..............3s. a yard, at 1s. 6d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..............4s. a yard, at 2s.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth...............$1 a yard, at 4s.

The best brands of Velvet Ribbons sold at prices less than when manufactured.

Toys for the Holidays (left over from last year) for ten cents on the dollar.

Also, a large lot of real French Flowers and Feathers, worth $15 a box, will be offered for less than one-eighth original value.

Woolen goods, suitable for the season, at half price.
NO. 140 SIXTH-AV.,
Between 10th and 11th sts.

REGULAR TRADE.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Offer to sell their entire stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Consisting particularly of
SINGLE AND TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELS AND SATINS,
With trimmings to match,
At the lowest prices.
In offering these goods they assure the public that they are all NEW GOODS of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
Having
NO OLD STOCK
Or MISERABLE REFUSE GOODS of Brocatels on hand, such as advertised by other houses at reduced prices. All other CURTAIN MATERIALS with EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS at proportionate cheap prices.

S. & H. being practical Upholsterers, persons can rely upon having their work put up in the best manner and after the latest French styles, as we employ none but the best workmen.

RAGLANS AND CLOAKS.

H. EDGERTON, No. 409 Canal-st.,
WILL OFFER
On TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
One of the Largest
AND
BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS
Ever offered
IN THIS MARKET.
This stock comprises over
10,000 RAGLANS AND CLOAKS,
of every variety of style and pattern,
AND WILL BE OFFERED
From $3 to $7 50.
The Assortment of
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Trimmings,
Which cannot be surpassed in this City,
Varies in price from $7 to $12.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

POPLINS AND MERINOS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received several cases of the above desirable goods,
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c., &c. THREAD LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, FLOUNCINGS, POINTS, &c., &c. REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY THE YARD.

J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their SUPERB SELECTION OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES, just opened for the holidays, comprising many novelties, manufactured expressly for their house, which cannot be seen elsewhere.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 40c. to $15.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, from 75c. to $30.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from $2, in endless variety.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

ATTENTION, LADIES ALL!

We have this day
PUT DOWN THE PRICES of our
BEAUTIFUL WINTER BONNETS for
LADIES and CHILDREN;
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, and
LADIES' HEAD-DRESSES,
In order to afford an opportunity of
MAKING PRESENTS
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
and for the purpose of clearing out our large stock by the first day of the New Year.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

LOOK AT OUR PRICES
FOR THIS WEEK.
PLAIN BEAVER RAGLANS AT $4 50.
TRICOT BEAVER RAGLANS AT $5 25.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6.
WATER-PROOF BEAVER RAGLANS AT $6 75.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER RAGLANS AT $7.
FRENCH BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH RICH CROCHET FRINGES, AT $7 50.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS, WITH HEAVY CROCHET FRINGES, AT $10.
Children's and Misses' Raglans, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

OF THE SEASON.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
A full assortment of
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, at 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 7c., worth 1s. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTS, 4x4 wide, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6x4 wide, at 1s. 6d., worth 2. 6d. per yard.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

At No. 643 Broadway.

$20,000 worth of embroideries, ribbons, fringes and trimmings, the choice of the stock of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale on and after Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 50 cents on the dollar, at DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that, having identified his interests with David Clarke, he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

AT MACY'S.

DEC. 6, 1858.
For Holiday Presents.
Opening This Day,
New designs French and Scotch Cambric and Swiss Collars, very cheap.
300 Lace Medallion Sets, new styles.
2,000 Pieces French Corsets, 6s., 7s. and $1 25.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

A balance of a
JOBBER'S STOCK
JUST PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE.
Three bales 10-4 family blankets $2 50, worth $4.
Two bales 11-4 family blankets $3 12½, worth $4 75.
Five bales 12-4, extra superfine quality, all wool, $3 75, worth $5 50. For sale by W. K. PEYTON, 261 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES.
VELVETS
In all rare and beautiful shades of color.
RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS,
Just Imported,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY,
Dec. 6, and
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE!
The balance of our newly-imported and extensive stock of
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
Will be offered for the balance of the season
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer from this time until the 1st of January,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.

For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them. Canal, corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.

LATEST PARIS STYLES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 6, a choice selection, at very low prices.
Needle-Work Sleeves, from auction, very low.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

At BEEKMAN & CO.'S
No. 473 Broadway.
An Immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

AT MACY'S

Ladies, you will find
A good assortment of
LINEN DAMASK COVERS,
LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS AND DOYLIES
Very low.
Our flannels and linens are from the best makers.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
1 door below 14th-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,

No. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A large lot of Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., at a very great reduction, well worth attention. Our new patterns of Ladies' Dress Caps and Headdresses, just received for the holidays. They will not be exhibited in the windows, to prevent imitations made of inferior materials.
RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,

Are offering Point Lace sets, Collars, Honiton sets and collar, Veils, Flounces and trimming laces in Chantilly, at a great reduction in price.

Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Medallion sets, Insertion sets, and a large variety of other articles very suitable for holiday presents, to which we invite the attention of ladies.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,

Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,

No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

CARPETING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Housekeepers and all others are invited to call and see the astonishingly low prices of carpets and oil-cloths offered at HYATT'S great carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle,—best pattern and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs $2; Childrens' 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with Springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs $11, and 13 springs $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, 281 Spring, near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

$1.50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts, of their own manufacture, made to order—no extra charge—crinoline-quilted, steel spring, &c.; French wove corsets, $1 a pair. Laces, embroideries, gloves, mitts, lace sleeves, capes, zephyr goods for children, &c. FORMAN & CO. No. 705 Broadway.

10,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, Brussels and English tapestry velvets at less than the cost of importation. A great sacrifice at HYATT'S cheap Carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

20,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN carpeting at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s per yard. Also, 20,000 yards of oil-cloth at 2s. 6d., 3s.; 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. the yard, at HYATT'S Cheap Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS — ONLY $1 50 FOR 11 Spring Skirts, Damascus steel, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSLER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies only in attendance.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.

Madame L. PARKER will lecture and give some interesting illustrations on the *Philosophy of Memory*, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock, with the view of forming a class. The room will be lighted at 7 o'clock. Admission free.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at noon. Subjects: *Root Feed for Stock, Winter treatment of Manures, Effect of Winter on Clay and on Sandy Soils ridged in the Fall of the year, Sorghum and Corn-stalks compared as Winter Fodder.* Ladies and strangers are especially invited. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, will read a paper on "*The Coincidences of the Conquests of Mexico.*"
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

PROVISIONS.

TEN THOUSAND TURKEYS

ON SALE AT NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST.,
BY SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE POULTERERS,

Who, having made immense contracts with the most celebrated raisers of Turkeys in Westchester County and the State of New-Jersey, will sell them at retail to the public during the Holidays, commencing on Thursday, Dec. 9. A single Turkey, of the most celebrated breed, at the regular wholesale price. Also, an assortment of Ducks, Geese, Chickens and Game.

Observe!—THE NEW POULTRY MARKET, NO. 69 FRANKLIN-ST., TWO DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPERS, CALL BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR TURKEYS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams..........................11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams...............9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders........7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders...................8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon.......................................10½c. to 11c.
Bagged Meats, ¼c. ⅌ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

WE WANT WING'S FOR FAMILY USE.—These Crackers are such a well-known delicacy, and so convenient, that we would not consider our table complete without them. Wing's Farina Crackers are stamped with the name "A. WING," and may be had of the best family grocers.

LIQUORS.

WINES THAT ARE WINES.—NATURAL Sherry, (Pale,) one of the finest ever brought to this market. Port wine bearing the seal and lable (bottled in Portugal) of the highly respectable house of Osborn & Co., Oporto, J. Howard March, Madeira, champagnes of all the leading brands, clarets, hocks, &c., London Dock brandy, vint. 1842 to 1854. Irish whisky, the best brand without any exception. Scotch, Bourbon and Monongahela do., Jamaica rum, Holland and English gin, Havana cigars, &c.
H. B. KIRK, No. 58 Fulton-st.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform interesting chemical experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY
FOR JANUARY, 1859.

The first number of this Magazine will be presented to the public this day. We believe it to be the most attractive original Magazine ever issued in this country—THE GREAT TRULY HIGH-TONED NATIONAL PERIODICAL, THE WANT OF WHICH HAS LONG BEEN FELT.

The present number contains over 75 EMBELLISHMENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS, besides an original piece of Music, THE FASHIONS, &c., &c.

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THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC. ILLUSTRATIONS: Reading the Declaration of Independence—The Seals of the Thirteen Colonies—March of the Connecticut Troops—Washington and the Virginians—Washington at Dorchester Hights—The Sham Sentries—Reading the Declaration to the Army.

A CHILD IS LOST. A Poem. (A very beautiful one, too.)

THE BROOK. BERTHA'S BIRTHDAY.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN. ILLUSTRATIONS: Portrait of Sir Christopher Wren—Court-Yard of Gresham College—Old St. Paul's Cathedral—Wren's Original Design for St. Paul's—Tomb of Sir Christopher Wren.

THE RAG-PICKERS OF NEW-YORK. ILLUSTRATIONS: The Rag-Picker—The Nooning—The Gathering—Homeward Bound—The Rag-Pickers at Home—The Cornucopia.

SPAIN, AND MULE-BACK GLANCES BEYOND THE PYRENEES. ILLUSTRATIONS: Vignette—Gate of the Cid at Valentia—Well at the Alhambra—The Fountain of Lions—Moorish Mill at Cordova—The Golden Tower—Spanish Priests—Ladies on the Prado—Fountain on the Cybele—The Picador of Sevilla.

A HALF-CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

JERUSALEM. ILLUSTRATIONS: The Tomb of Rachel—Groups in the Bazaar—Group of Jews—Peasants—Women with Water-Skins—Dancing Women—"Ecce Homo" Gate—Bethlehem—Summer Residence on Olivet—Council Chamber.

THE WARNING AT GREEN SPRING—A Ballad of the Revolution.

SEVEN YEARS IN YE WESTERN LAND. ILLUSTRATIONS: The Author on his Travels—High Art—Inspiration—Making Light of a Grave Subject—The Firstlings of Genius—A Tale with Cuts—"Genus Homo," Species Shanghai—Carrie and Fecit Waltzing—Araminta and Fecit—"To be or not to be, that is the question"—Scraping an Acquaintance.

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK. Illustrated.

MAKING THE BED. Stanzas by a Rare Poet, sweet and true.

LIFE AND TRAVELS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

OPEN THE SHUTTERS. Stanzas—Dying Words of Goethe.

THE HEART OF ICE. A POEM. With three Illustrations.

BETRAYED; A SOLDIER'S STORY. Of Wonderful Interest.

DEAD. POETRY. Strange and Weird.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LITERARY WORLD—A Glance at the Publishing Business for the past Five Years—The Bible—Sawyer's New Translation of the New Testament—Book Notices—Books Received at this Office—Major Downing's Great Book, "Thirty Years Out of the Senate."

CHRONICLES OF THE DAY—The Province of Newspapers and Magazines—A Bird's-eye Glance at the present state of the World.

THE OMNIBUS—What the Omnibus is intended for—Catching Bright Thoughts and turning them to advantage—A Short Ride in the Omnibus—Description and Conversation of the Passengers—A Beautiful Woman—The Poet inspired by the Comet, weaves the starry heavens into poetry—Interesting Financial Correspondence between Messrs. Tar, Pitch & Turpentine, of Wilmington, N. C., and Brown & Co., of New-York.

THE METROPOLIS—The Fine Arts in New-York—A Free Church for Immigrants—Libraries for Women—The Young Men's Christian Union—Holiday Books—The Great Republic's Bill of Fare.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY—Illustrated.

SONG OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC. Original Words and Original Music.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS IN NEW-YORK. Illustrated.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

The GREAT REPUBLIC will be for sale, wholesale and retail, each month as soon as issued by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
DEXTER BROTHERS, No. 14 Ann-st.,
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HENDRICKSON & BLACKEY, No. 29 Ann-st.,
SAMUEL YATES, No. 22 Beekman-st.,
DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.,
WM. S. KELLY, No. 280 Greenwich-st.,
and all other wholesale houses in this City.

It can be obtained at retail of all news dépôts and bookstores throughout the United States and Canadas.

Terms—$3 per year; single copies 25 cents.

CLUBS: 2 copies, 1 year, $5; 3 copies $7; 4 copies $9; 5 copies $10; and all additional copies over 5 to the same Club at $2 each per annum.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance, and sent to the Publishers.

The trade and all dealers who have not yet sent in their orders are requested to do so without delay, as from present indications there will have to be a second edition printed of the first number.
OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 112 and 114 William-st., New-York.

IN PRESS. NORTON'S LITERARY LETTER, NO. 3.

CONTENTS.
1. The Stamp which led to the American Revolution, illustrated.
2. The Literature of American Numismatics, with plates of the N. E. Coinage, Elephant Piece, Maryland Coins, &c., &c.
3. American Medals, a complete list as far as possible, with description.
4. Prices of Coins collected from last sales.
5. Norton's Bibliotheca Americana, being a complete catalogue of the stock on hand of Books relative to America, arranged under the proper headings of States, &c., &c.
6. Advertisements of Publishing Houses in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, comprising desirable works for Libraries.

Complete in small 4to, finely printed on the best paper, price 25 cents; sent by mail to any address, on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Address
CHARLES B. NORTON,
Agent for Libraries, New-York.

THE WAY THEY DO IT OUT WEST! TRICKS AND TRAPS OF CHICAGO.

(No. 8 of the Series.)
Written by a Native, and beautifully Illustrated with
EIGHT SPLENDID WOOD CUTS.
Smart men going West will find these little works real "eye openers," and will, no doubt, tell them dodges they really
NEVER DREAMED OF.
Price 10 cents. (Free by mail.)
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1859.—THIS DAY published: THE LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1859, containing valuable information for members of the Bar, a blank space for every day in the year, with full notes and memorandums for all the different Courts, and, among other things, the following: List of Sheriffs and County Clerks, Terms of all the Courts, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public and members of the Bar in the City of New-York, Commissioners to take Acknowledgements, &c., for the different States, members of the Bar in the City of Brooklyn, &c., &c. Published annually by W. REED GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

LECTURES.

THE COOPER LECTURES.

An invitation to deliver a course of Lectures having been extended by Messrs. Luther Bradish, Geo. Bancroft, Daniel Lord, H. W. Bellows, Chas. P. Daly, Peter Cooper, W. H. Aspinwall, W. C. Bryant, Greene C. Bronson, Peletiah Perit, Saml. Osgood, Murray Hoffman, Robert C. Goodhue, Hiram Ketcham, Joshua Coit, Meredith Howland, James Harper, Jno. E. Williams, Alex. W. Bradford, and others, to the Professors of Yale College, and other distinguished gentlemen, who have cordially responded, the Committee under whose supervision they will be given, feel confident in announcing one of the most attractive and thoroughly scientific courses ever delivered in this City. As a slight expression of obligation to PETER COOPER, Esq., for his munificent benefactions to the cause of ART and SCIENCE, they will be entitled
THE COOPER LECTURES,
and be rendered permanent, by being continued annually during the Winter months.

The design is to present the subjects of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geology, in such a manner as to combine a thoroughly scientific and lucid presentation of the theme, with the attractions of the polished and popular lecture.

The Course will consist of SIXTEEN LECTURES, to be delivered on consecutive WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE.

The introductory Lecture will be delivered by Professor JOHN A. PORTER, of Yale College, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Subject—*The Science of the Ancients and the Alchemists.*

Single tickets of Admission 25 cents each; for the Course, $3; or for a lady and gentleman, $5; which may be obtained at all the principal Hotels; also at Price's Bookstore, Everett House, 4th-av.; Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Randolph's, Broadway, corner of Clinton-place; Crowen's, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway; Wiley & Halstead, No. 351 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Ivison & Phinney, No. 321 Broadway; Root & Anthony, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.; Nesbitt's, Pearl-st., corner of Pine-st.; and of J. W. NORTON, Treasurer, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

COURSE OF LECTURES, BEFORE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

A Course of Lectures has been organized under the auspices of the Rutgers Institute, comprising the following attractive programme:

HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the opening lecture on Monday evening, Dec. 13. Subject—*The Beautiful.*

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, ("The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table,") Wednesday evening, Dec. 22. Subject—*The Chief End of Man.*

These lectures will be followed by others from Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., subject—*The Human Races in America*; Rev. Dr. Chapin, subject—*Columbus*; Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., subject—*Choice of Books for Mental Discipline.*

Tickets for the Course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; Lord & Taylor's, Grand-st.; and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The fourth lecture in the annual course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock, by BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject—*Moscow.*

Tickets, 25 cents, will be sold at the door. Member's tickets for the course, (ten lectures,) $2 each. For sale at the library.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lec. Com.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $80 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESSION of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil of a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.
J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Lucia di Lammermoor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Americans in Paris—A Gentleman from Ireland.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—In and Out of Place.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Ploughman Turned Lord.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—Arthur Napoleon.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 8½ A. M.

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Second Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress commenced yesterday. On assembling, at 12 o'clock, fifty Senators answered to their names, and about two hundred members of the House. After the usual preliminaries, the President's Message was delivered, in the Senate at 1:40 P. M., and in the House at 2 o'clock P. M. Previous to its delivery in the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, gave notice of his intention to call up on Tuesday the case of the Spanish slaver *Amistad*. Objection was made by various Senators to this claim being singled out, and a vote on the question was called for, which resulted in permission to call up the claim being accorded. After the reading of the Message, Mr. Hale occupied the attention of the Senate until the adjournment in characteristic comments upon certain portions of it. In the House, after the selection of seats, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims. Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of a Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Dewart, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a bill for the amendment of the Tariff act, but objection was made, and the House refused to suspend the rules. The Message was then read and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Message in full, together with abstracts of the Department Reports, will be found in the Times this morning.

Several important changes have occurred in both Houses of Congress since the adjournment in June last. In the Senate, the death of Mr. Henderson, of Texas, has created a vacancy, which has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Matt. Ward. The Hon. James Chesnut was recently selected by the Legislature of South Carolina to fill the place of the Hon. A. P. Hayne. Mr. Clingman is the new Senator from North Carolina. In the House, the Chairmanship of three important Committees has been made vacant by the death of Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, and Mr. Harris, of Illinois, and by the resignation of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, the Committees of Ways and Means, on Elections, and on Military Affairs.

The unfinished work of the last Session is very considerable, and must necessarily occupy a great portion of the present one. Foremost in importance among this business are the bills for the construction of the Pacific Railroad and for the admission of Oregon. The first of these was postponed to an early day of this Session, and the last awaits the action of the House, having already passed the Senate.

A call has been issued by the Secretary of State for the Board of State Canvassers to assemble in Albany on the 15th inst., to determine the official canvass and award the certificates of election. Many of the returns received from county canvassers are said to be unusually defective, and considerable difficulty is anticipated in rectifying mistakes.

The time for the closing of the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal has been extended to the 30th instant.

The screw steamer *Bremen*, Captain Wessels, of the North German Lloyds, arrived off the light-ship at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and at her wharf yesterday. As she left Bremen on the 20th, her intelligence has been anticipated. The passenger list numbered 131 names. Full particulars of the burning of the *Hudson*, received by the *Bremen*, will be found under the head of marine news.

The steamship *City of Washington*, now fully due at this port, with European advices to the 24th ult., had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, has a report to the effect that Gen. La Llave had been defeated and taken prisoner at Jalapa by Gen. Robles. As the Vera Cruz papers of a later date make no mention of the event, it is not credited. Difficulties of the forced loan order had occurred at Monterey, where Mr. James M. Langstroth, an American merchant, had been requested to lend the authorities $1,000, under penalty of expulsion, with his goods, from the country. Subsequently, however, the penalty was withdrawn, but the merchants were required to contribute according to their means.

Our dates from the Bermudas are to Nov. 23. The effects of the late gales still occupy the papers. The *Sabine*, flag-ship of the Paraguay Expedition, had on the 9th November completed her repairs, and departed for Pernambuco. A mutiny is reported as having occurred on board the convict-ship *True Briton*, which had just arrived from England. The ringleaders were punished.

From Nassau, N. P., the intelligence reaches us that the ship *Alice Munroe*, which sank at the Isaacs, and had subsequently risen, had been set fire to by parties unknown, and burnt to the water's edge.

Our dates from Georgetown, Demerara, are to Nov. 27. The arrival of 221 Portuguese emigrants is noted.

The Overland California Mail, with advices from San Francisco to the 9th ult., arrived at St. Louis on Sunday night. A telegraphic summary of the news is given elsewhere. There is nothing of importance from California. Rich deposits of gold had been discovered in Douglas County, Oregon.

The Navajo Indians have recently made an attack on Fort Defiance, with 2,000 warriors, but were repulsed with heavy loss, after a day's hard fighting.

Great excitement has been occasioned in Canada by the act of Deputy-Marshal Tyler, of Detroit, in shooting Captain Jones, of the brig *Concord*, at Point Edward. Tyler, it appears, passed over from Port Huron, and attempted to arrest Jones, who resisted, when the Marshal shot him. The Canadians claim that the homicide occurred in British territory, and that Tyler should be given up for trial.

New-Orleans papers of the 2d inst. announce that a new line of steamers between that city and Havana is about being started.

The argument in the Knox perjury case was concluded yesterday before Justice Osborn, Ex-Recorder Smith presenting the case for the prosecution, and James T. Brady, Esq., for the defendant. No decision was rendered. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of General Sessions, were opened yesterday, but no business of moment transacted. Three hours were consumed in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, in attempting to impanel a Jury for the fourth trial of Cancemi, who was in Court with his counsel. The case will be taken up again on Wednesday. The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen met yesterday and adjourned for lack of a quorum.

Scarcely any business was transacted at the Courts or the public offices yesterday, the attention of everybody being engaged upon preparations for the municipal election to-day, while the President's Message and the Reports of the Secretaries formed the topic of conversation among all classes. The weather, which had been extremely sloppy and uncomfortable for the week previous, cleared off bright and pleasant, and a dry west wind promised a fair day for election, and, what was more needed, dry streets.

Alderman Clancy, President of the Board of Alderman, and County Clerk, elect, was arrested yesterday on a charge of slander, made before Justice Osborn by Stephen P. Russell, one of the nominees for the Comtrollership. Mr. Clancy had published, through the *Sun*, a statement to the effect that Russell had advocated the burning of the church of St. Augustine, in Philadelphia.

The St. Nicholas Society celebrated thier annual festival by a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening. The most interesting feature of the occasion was a speech by Senator Crittenden.

The speculations in real estate continue, and the rapid rise of prices in many cases has equaled the great operations of 1836. There were no public sales yesterday, but some private transactions of a highly important character, which show the flushed feeling of speculators in City lots. A parcel of lots on Fourth-avenue, and extending from Ninety-seventh-street to One Hundred and Third-street, which cost but $6,360 in 1850, have been resold for $67,000. They were not, by any means, what may be called first-rate locations.

In the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, Alderman Pierson, Chairman of the Law Committee, presented a report on the claim of the City of New-York to the control of the ferries, and recommended that the suit now pending between this City and certain parties representing the City of Brooklyn, be prosecuted without delay, and that an appeal be taken from the decision of Judge Roosevelt. The Report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The contractors on the Brooklyn Water-Works commenced filling the mains from Ridgewood Reservoir on Saturday. They are filled in sections of 1,000 feet, and it is expected that they will all be filled by Saturday next. It is understood that the Committee on Celebrating the Introduction of Water into Brooklyn have determined upon the 8th of January next as the day for commemorating the great event by a suitable public demonstration. The first anniversary of the Brooklyn Juvenile House of Refuge was celebrated yesterday at the institution in Flatbush. Speeches were made by Mayors Powell, Ex-Mayor Hall, Lambert, Rev. Mr. Buddington and others.

The general Markets, yesterday, opened quietly for Cotton, Flour and Wheat. Corn was more sought after. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Sugars and Rice. New-Orleans Molasses was less valuable. Freights were very quiet.

The President's Message.

The Message will disappoint public expectation. So many trumpets have been so loudly blown in advance of its appearance, that the public mind was really beginning to anticipate something of startling boldness and importance. The President, however, proves to be more true to his character than to his promises. The Message is wordy and not far from weak. In point of style it is neither better nor much worse than its predecessors. Its statement of our foreign relations is clear and sufficiently comfortable. None of the clouds of war which have loomed so luridly on the horizon, seem in the slightest danger of bursting, and the President's threatened fever for annexation subsides into a recommendation that we purchase Cuba and protect ourselves against the Indians in Mexico. Abundant cause undoubtedly exists, he says, for hostility against the Mexican Government;—but as he hopes the opposition party will soon come into power and will be more ready to do us justice, he forbears asking Congress to give him power to take more decided action. He does suggest that power be granted him to protect the Isthmus routes from obstruction or molestation,—a request which, we trust, will be promptly granted.

A very large portion of the Message is devoted to the defunct Kansas question! Mr. Buchanan rehearses, with painful tediousness, the history of that affair, mainly for the purpose of proclaiming that, "in the whole course of a long public life, he never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded him *more heartfelt satisfaction*" than the indorsement of the Lecompton Constitution! The reason for this satisfaction is found in the confession which immediately follows, that, "as an individual, it is true, he had expressed an opinion" directly the other way. Mr. B's chief satisfactions grow out of the direct contradictions between his declared opinions and his official action. No President certainly has ever had more abundant reasons for being happy. He advises the passage of a general act prescribing the terms on which new States may come into the Union,—conceding, at the same time, the full power of each Congress to admit such States on whatever terms it may see fit.

The Utah history is also rehearsed and a general satisfaction is expressed with the conduct of everybody who had anything to do with its adjustment. The Chinese and Japanese treaties are approved and promised to the Senate. Our relations with Great Britain are pacific. The question of visitation and search has been amicably settled, and our Government is incredulously awaiting some proposition from Great Britain which shall provide for the verification of the flag upon the high seas. The Clayton and Bulwer treaty disputes are not yet adjusted, but the negotiations are in progress. With Spain our relations are very unsatisfactory: we have obtained redress for nothing, nor is there any immediate prospect that we shall do so. Cuba we want and must have—mainly for the purpose of putting an end to the African Slave-trade: and the President proceeds to demonstrate that Spain ought to sell it. Mexico is in a very bad way,—maltreats our citizens, withholds our dues, levies taxes upon our residents, and lets loose the Indians upon our borders. But it is hoped the Liberal Party will soon come into power there, and make all these matters right. Congress is urged, however, to establish military posts within the northern departments of Mexico, to protect our people against the Indians,—a measure of clear justice and necessity, and which we trust will be promptly authorized.

The transit routes upon the Isthmus are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The highway is the property of all nations, and it is our right to see that it is kept open. One of these routes, that by Nicaragua, has been closed, and a treaty, concluded with our Government by the Nicaraguan Minister, has been defeated by that State. The President asks power to employ the land and naval forces of the country in keeping these routes open to the commerce of the world. Against Costa Rica and New-Granada we have just claims which ought to be enforced. Brazil owes us money which ought to be paid. And Paraguay, it is hoped, will come to reason before being compelled to yield to force.

The commercial condition of the country is discussed at some length, but without eliciting any special light. The President recommends a bankrupt-law, and an increase of the revenue by an increased tariff, with specific duties. The expenses of the year have been $81,585,667, including $9,684,537 applied to the payment of the public debt, which now amounts in the aggregate to $54,910,777. It is estimated that the expenditures of the next fiscal year will be $78,139,147—or $4,075,848 over receipts. We want a larger Navy and larger postage receipts. A Pacific Railroad is recommended,—vaguely, however, and under manifold restrictions. And the history of the capture of the slaver *Echo* is narrated.

These are the principal points of this respectable and common-place document. Its suggestions and recommendations are in the main sensible, and will command the general assent of Congress and the country.

The Post-Office Report.

The annual statement of the Postmaster-General is a formidable array of facts, and an array of yet more formidable figures. The magnitude, indeed, of the latter, is the most striking trait of the paper. It is but a wearisome recital of vast expenditures and inadequate receipts, of former estimates exceeded, and of future estimates to be expanded; of what wears very much the look of reckless extravagance, of what still more decidedly resembles subservience to opulent contractors, and of ill-advised propositions for meeting the results of bad management. It is not such a state paper as would emanate from a man of strong practical business ability, addicted independently of all side-control and local partialities to the promotion of the public service. And, on the other hand, it is precisely such a report as the interests of several private corporations, who besiege the Department, will be most happy to have made the basis of legislation. Even in the brief abstract we furnish elsewhere, the reader will not fail to observe the obvious solicitude of the writer for these favorite enterprises. It is the drift of the whole argument.

The most important point of the report, however, is, unquestionably, the recommendation that the rate of postage be raised forthwith to the uniform charge of *five cents for each half ounce*, whatever the distance. It is the feature which will more immediately address the popular sense, and so deserves the more immediate consideration.

This luxury of cheap postage is always, it seems, to be enjoyed upon terms which rendered the bliss of Damocles a proverb of wretchedness. Each recurring report from the Department threatens to extinguish it. At every opportunity some fresh plea for returning half-way or all the way to the old rates is presented, and it has become a traditional function of the office to let no chance escape for insisting on the change. To the tradition, Postmaster-General Brown is, for more than one reason, faithful. He meets the question, "Why, with the experience of England before us in favor of declining rates, must we revert to enhanced ones?" by pointing to the large annual deficit in the postal receipts, and the necessity of making it good without direct drafts upon the Treasury. The answer satisfies the propounder and others doubtless, yet it has so often been proved the merest drivel and folly, that we sicken at having to reiterate the refutation. It is, however, perfectly simple.

All other departments draw directly from the Treasury. Why should the only one of immediate popular service be the exception; especially, one that asks only assistance, not entire support? If paying its own way be exacted of the Postal service, why not of the Naval service; for men-of-war *can* carry merchandise and mails? Why not of the Army, for soldiers in garrison *can* dig, and plow and hammer? Of course, it is hopeless to expect this mode of considering the question to be entertained by the Department. Mr. Brown protests, to be sure, that as the mail transportation is a Government monopoly it ought to be managed with the utmost regard to the public convenience; but for the life of him he cannot see why all other branches of government, being sustained by indirect taxation, this one should not be sustained as an anomaly, by the direct tax of a prepaid postage stamp. It will probably not open his eyes to the truth to insist on his obvious error, and we therefore pass to another consideration.

The recommendation of a uniform rate of five cents for all distances contains the whole secret of any wish for a change. The Postmaster General, when he assumed office, found the department burdened with enormous contracts for carrying the European and Pacific mails. Direct subsidies, amounting in the gross to more than a million of dollars, were paid to the Collins Liverpool line, the Aspinwall line, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Other companies carried foreign mails for the entire amount of inland and ocean postage accruing to each letter bag. Nothing could be clearer than that these drains were sufficient to account for the usual annual deficiency. In recommending an elevation of the domestic rates, the Department, in effect, proposed to tax the frequent and voluminous correspondence between adjacent points, and in crowded portions of the country, to pay the cost of carriage between remote points where correspondence was infrequent and unremunerative. That a letter-writer may send an occasional letter to Europe, or to California, for one-fourth the cost of transportation, the letter-writer who daily loads the mail with his domestic correspondence was required to pay thrice the actual cost of transportation. Unequal and unjust as this system was, it was strongly urged by the Department. It was insisted that the uniform rate for all distances should be at once fixed, in order that the paying correspondence of the region between the Atlantic shore and the Mississippi should pay yet more, so that the ocean losses on one side, and the cost of the Pacific mails on the other, might be met without resort to the Treasury. Happily, Congress rejected the plan. It even went so far as to recognize its injustice by withdrawing the subsidy from the Collins line, and confining the pay of the European mails to the inland and sea-borne postage. The internal correspondence was thus still burdened with the entire cost of handling and delivering these sea-going letters to the ship; but there was a certain measure of relief in the change.

It afforded no lesson to the Department. In the last moments of the Session a bill was hurried through both houses, without consideration in either, authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish several lines of overland mails to the Pacific. The Treasury at the moment was paying the several companies connecting at Panama a round sum of three-fourths of a million of dollars yearly for carrying a semi-monthly mail. The Department was authorized to contract for a mail several times a week over the mid-wilderness of the continent, at a cost of $600,000 a year, the time to be even greater than that required by the sea route. To this system the Postmaster has for six months devoted his entire energies. Three of the lines are actually in operation. A fourth is proposed. The running time varies from twenty-four to thirty-eight days, and in all likelihood the cost to Government of carrying a half-ounce of manuscript to San Francisco is seventy-five cents. The scheme is, however, the single idea of the Postmaster-General. To favor it, to procure a show of business that shall seem to justify it, to pay its cost without the damning exhibit of revenue and outlay the first year of experiment must present, the report has the audacity to recommend that the charge for carriage shall be reduced from ten to five cents, and the usual internal correspondence of the Atlantic States be saddled with the deficiency. The uniform rate of postage proposed has precisely this significance. The fact indicates with what degree of respect it should be received.

Had the mind of the Postmaster-General been uninfluenced by partiality for this premature system of overland mails, and free from inducements to recommend an extension of the enormous contract with the Panama interests; free from political pressure, requiring him to urge the value of the Nicaragua route, the whole character of his recommendations would have been changed. He would have recommended an application of the system just inaugurated in our European intercourse, to our intercouse with the Pacific, with no greater addition than would be a just exponent of the additional cost of carriage. So far from recommending new and costly contracts, involving the outlay of two millions and more a year for the California mails, he would have recommended the exposure of the whole business to competition,—that line to have the transport which should effect a weekly intercourse in the least possible time, and at the least possible expense, the time considered. He would not have objected to the Tehuantepec route,—which in its very earliest trips over unfinished roads upon the Isthmus, has carried the mails through in fifteen days from San Francisco to New-Orleans, and has proved its ability to do so in thirteen days,—that the amount of staging would for some time render it unreliable as a mail-medium, while he holds the staging across the cañons and among the savages of the plains and sierras no ground of objection to the overland routes. And finally he would not have glossed over the fact that when the new schedule he promises on July 1, 1859, is instituted between this City and New-Orleans, the time between New-York and San Francisco will be reduced by mail to eighteeen days, and by telegraph to fourteen; that all correspondence will naturally seek that channel: a result that will make grants to other companies not equivalents, but enormous gratuities. Had he acted upon these well-ascertained facts, and without bias, the whole Report would have had a different character, and no threat of augmented postal rates would have disfigured it.

The President's Weakness.

It is nearly two years since we heard a gentleman, then and now holding one of the most honorable and lucrative appointments under President Buchanan, remark of that distinguished man, that he was a very moral and a very pious person,—and that his principal failing was a constitutional inability to tell the truth. With all his respect for his official head, he felt constrained to confess that not the slightest reliance could be placed upon his promises. Indeed, he never really feared Mr. Buchanan's hostility, until after he had received from him a distinct and explicit promise of aid and friendship.

This seemed to us at the time rather a harsh judgment, and if it had come from anybody but one of the President's appointees we should have charged it to the account of some personal prejudice. Subsequent events, however, have shown us that it was the dispassionate estimate of a disinterested and intimate friend. Mr. Buchanan up to that period had been a diplomatist,—and had vindicated the famous pun of Sir Henry Wotton, who defined a diplomatist as a man sent to lie abroad for his country's advantage. He has since become President, and varies the practice only by lying at home for his own. His whole official career has been one protracted game at hide and seek with the truth. He has been the Sophy Wackles of statesmen. No man has ever come in contact with him without grieving that e'er he knew "a chief so fair yet so deceiving." Those who knew him best, have trusted him least;—and those who never trusted him at all are the only persons he has never betrayed.

His dealings with the Press bear the same brand of paltry treachery which marks his dealings with everybody else. For two years in succession his Message has been sent on to New-York by special messenger,—in a compact package addressed to some trusty friend, to be opened and its precious contents distributed to the City journals the moment its delivery to Congress should be announced by telegraph. The whole object of this proceeding was, professedly, to put all the papers upon an equal footing,—to give it to each at the same moment. Its real object was to induce them to rely upon a pledge never intended to be kept; for in both cases he has given a copy secretly in advance to the editor of the *Herald*, who has had it in type, and published it in the streets, while all the other journals were awaiting the delivery of their copies at the place designated by Mr. Buchanan! Yesterday, while the whole Press was quietly waiting for Collector Schell to cut the string which veiled the Message from mortal sight, that precious document was issued from the *Herald* office, where it had been put in type *the day before*—to the delight of the newsboys and the special pecuniary profit of that establishment.

Mr. Buchanan's primary motive in thus deceiving the City journals was undoubtedly his constitutional and resistless impulse to deceive somebody. But we do him the justice of believing that this was not his only motive. His love for the *Herald* editor had something to do with it. The President is quite as cowardly as he is deceitful. The two traits generally go together, and in this instance they coalesce to form a character as unique as it is distinguished in all the elements that go to enlist universal distrust and contempt. Probably no man in the country has ever assailed Mr. Buchanan with such gross personal abuse, as the editor of the *Herald*:—consequently there is no man upon whom the President fawns with such an absolute and excessive sycophancy. He has purchased immunity from abuse by compliances involving the extremity of personal disgrace. The *Herald* denounced him in advance as a superannuated imbecile—as having passed the age when his own passions had dominion over him, and as seeking a dismal satisfaction in pandering to the passions and resentments of others. He has proved the justice of the censure by the extremity of his subserviency to the man who bestowed it. He finds his reward in the fulsome flattering with which his services are repaid. That it does not disgust him as much as it does the public at large, only proves the weakness of his personal character and the superiority of his moral digestion. For this last and most humiliating service he will probably expect and receive a double dose of the *Herald's* laudation.

The City Election.

If any of our readers are insensible of the importance of the Charter Election which takes place to-day, or indifferent to its result, the fault is not ours, nor is the remedy within our power. It is purely a matter of domestic concern, and the vote of every man should be given for domestic reasons. Party politics have nothing whatever to do with it. No candidate should be supported because he belongs to any political party. We need an honest, upright, and reasonably economical administration of the City Government, and every man should vote so as to secure it.

We have already published such information concerning all the candidates as we could gather. If not satisfactory in every case, it is certainly sufficient in nearly all to indicate which of the competitors is most worthy of public trust. The list of candidates is not a brilliant one, on the whole. It does not embrace the names of those whom discriminating and public-spirited persons would spontaneously select as the best fitted to take charge of a million of people and disbuise ten millions of dollars for the public good. We shall not, in any case, secure the very best men for these positions, but we may keep out the worst of those who aspire to fill them.

The canvass for Comptroller excites most interest from the fact that the office is by far the most important of those which are now to be filled. The choice lies between Purser and Haws,—the former a scheming, unscrupulous, selfish political adventurer,—the latter a man of character and integrity. Mr. Purser pursues politics as a trade. He seeks public office to make money by it. He knows the details of the machinery of the City Government as thoroughly, and can use it as skillfully, as any man in it. Fernando Wood says that *one hundred thousand dollars* per annum can be made by an unprincipled Comptroller without the possibility of being detected. If Mr. Wood knows how this can be done, Mr. Purser knows also. And the fact that he has been for years *seeking* this office,—that he has now forced his nomination upon his party,—that he seeks it with a salary smaller than that he now receives, and that he is backed by the entire horde of contractors and jobbers through whom his speculations upon the treasury will be conducted, render it exceedingly probable, to say the least, that Mr. Wood's estimate of his opportunities is not more sanguine than his own.

Our citizens can easily exclude him from this office if they choose to do so. A large wing of the Democratic Party will vote against him on political grounds, and very many of his own faction will not support him because they do not consider him a fit man for the office. If the citizens who have the deepest interest in the matter will take the trouble to vote, they can very easily elect Mr. Haws and secure an honest and intelligent administration of the office. Whether they will do so, or not, remains to be seen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Senate Sanitary Committee.—The Sanitary Committee met at 3 P. M. yesterday in the City Library, and listened to a statement from Lieut. Egbert L. Viele with regard to the existing evils in the management of the sanitary affairs of the City and their remedy. He said the health of a particular locality depended on its topography and not on its latitude. He exhibited charts showing the topography of this island, and called attention to the evil of filling up running streams and ponds. The fact that the old Collect pond, seventy feet deep, in the region of the Tombs and the Five Points, had been filled up, accounted for the insalubrity of that portion of the City. Filling up did not remove them; the water still made its way under the surface of the ground and made it like a sponge. So at the foot of Murray-hill a stream had been filled in, and the place was unhealthy in consequence; and an old mill-stream which runs across the island at Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets would be filled-in in the same way, if the old course was pursued. He thought that culverts should be built with more care, so that the ground should be excavated before it is built on;—that property owners should be compelled to build stone drains to follow the course of old streams; that in the lower part of the City the grade of the streets should be raised, and that tenement houses should not be built so as to exclude the sunlight. The Committee adjourned to Friday next at 2½ P. M., when Mayor Tiemann will appear before it.

Heavy Robbery of Silk from the Store of Bowen & McNamee.—Some adroit gentlemen of the burglarious profession have been exercising their ingenuity at the store of Bowen & McNamee, on Broadway, corner of Pearl-street. The amount of goods abstracted, as near as can be estimated, amounts to some $5,000 in value, the abstracted goods comprising the choicest uncut silks and velvets. The selection shows an exceedingly refined and cultivated taste on the part of the managers of the business. This morning, as one of the clerks was taking a look in the upper story, he observed a large hole cut through the wall—a circumstance very suggestive of something wrong. Further examination developed the fact that the store had been robbed of goods to the value named above. The hole in the wall was cut through from the upper room of the large tenement-house adjoining the rear of the store, in Pearl-street. It has been discovered that on Friday last a woman, giving the name of Mrs. Fisher, hired the apartment on the upper floor immediately adjoining, and paid a month's rent in advance. The occupants of the lower stories observed several men, during Saturday and Sunday, going into this room. A large wardrobe with the back removed, was placed in front of the hole to prevent any unexpected visitors from observing the work while in progress. A thick, heavy matting was placed underneath to catch the falling stones and deaden the sound. Having made the hole through the wall, the rest of the job was easily effected—a rope-ladder and a quick and sharp inventory of the stock being all that remained to be done. The burglars did their work handsomely. There was no useless disarrangement of goods or damage done to those that were not taken. No clue has yet been obtained of the thieves, but the Police having the matter in hand feel confident of being on a trail that will be likely to lead to the recovery and detection of the culpable parties.

Important to Election Canvassers.—In the pamphlet issued by the Common Council, for the guidance of the Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, the name of the candidate for the office of Comptroller has been taken from where the law ordered it to be placed, viz.: on the City and county ticket, and an entirely new ticket made of it, which places it last on the list. According to the act passed last year, the name for city and county officers are to be counted first at their election, while there is no provision made for counting the new ticket which has been introduced for Comptroller. We hope the Canvassers will follow out the law, and canvass the names for Comptroller, as a city and county officer, first. By doing so, we shall be able to announce the result of the election, which takes place to-day, in tomorrow's Times.

Arrest of Alderman Clancy for Libel.—Yesterday a complaint was entered against John Clancy, the County Clerk elect, before Justice Osborn, by Stephen P. Russel, the Democratic nominee for Comptroller, for a libel published in the New-York *Sun*. The libel appeared as an advertisement, and was traced to Mr. Clancy. It charged Mr. Russel with being engaged in the riots which led to the destruction of several Catholic churches in Philadelphia in 1844. It is but justice to Mr. Russel to say that, aware of the injurious rumors against his character, he suggested that a committee of Catholics should be appointed to inquire into the matter. In their report this committee completely exonerated him.

Departure of the California Steamer.—The United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*, Capt. McGowan, left yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, with the California mails, and a full load of passengers; among which were 270 recruits from Governor's Island, under command of Col Benjamin Beall, destined for Benecia, Cal. They consisted of portions of the Fourth and Fifth Infantry, Lieut. Bonnycastle; Ninth Infantry, Lieut. Harker and Capt. Pickett, making, with camp women, about 300 all told. The officers expressed a fervent wish that they might be in Mexico within the next two months, as they were extremely anxious for something to do.

Municipal Affairs.—Neither the Boards of Alderman nor Councilmen were able to command a quorum last evening, and consequently no business was transacted. Members were probably engaged in electioneering for to-day.

Academy of Music.—This is the last night of the season, and Mlle. Piccolomini will make her final appearance in the regular performances. The opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" is selected for the occasion. It is the first time the work has been given this season, and introduces the lady in a new part.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Commencement of the Second Session of the XXXVth Congress.

DELIVERY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Pacific Railroad and the Tariff.

Tone of the Message on Mexican Affairs—Character of the Reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy—Fillibuster War against the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 6.

The tone of the Message on Mexican affairs is most unpalatable to the Diplomatic Representatives of England and France. They profess to see in it Fillibusterism on a large scale, and a speedy absorption of the country.

The Foreign Legations were entirely deserted today, all the Ministers resorting to the lobbies of the Senate.

The Executive Departments seem to breathe easier since being delivered of their annual reports, and little or no business was transacted to-day.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is much commended, as a clear, explicit and patriotic document,—and its views, especially in regard to the importance of having a naval establishment capable of thoroughly protecting an extended Coast and to command the Gulf of Mexico, meets a hearty response from many who are not among Mr. Toucey's political friends. It is clear, however, that his recommendation for an immediate increase of the Navy is to encounter serious opposition in some quarters.

The Report of the Secretary of War is an unusually simple, business-like paper. The Secretary manifests a just appreciation of the condition of affairs in Utah, and his suggestion of the necessity for maintaining a strong armed force there in the future to repress the perfectly evident spirit of insubordination indicated by the Mormon leaders must be admitted to be sound and wise by every man who is personally acquainted with Mormon character.

Mr. Appleton, who has been confined to his room since Thursday last by sickness, was at his post today.

Señor Yrisarri is expected here to-morrow, in obedience to a summons from Secretary Cass.

Letters received from General Walker show that a week ago, he was still in Mobile, having determined to postpone his embarcation for the present. He will probably wait until Sir William Gore Ouseley has concluded his treaties with Nicaragua, when England will no longer have any special desire to exclude him. Southern opponents of Walker declare that it is his intention to put up a vessel for San Juan every few days, and if a clearance is refused, he will sue the Collectors for damages. There is no doubt that, in the present state of public sentiment in Mobile, juries will award heavy damages. This prospect seriously alarms the friends of the Collectors, and must embarrass the President.

The fillibusters in Congress are getting ready to make war upon the President for his opposition to Walker. It bids fair to be fierce, and will engage the efforts of some of the best debaters in either House. Already I have heard of several of these who denounce the refusal to issue a clearance to the *Alice Painter* at Mobile, as an unheard-of outrage—an arbitrary and despotic exercise of Executive power to prohibit commerce between the Southern States and Central America.

Mr. Parrott, delegate from Kansas, has received official notification that the Leavenworth Constitution is on its way here to be presented to Congress, with a request for admission into the Union. He will oppose any action, on the ground that the document was framed as an expression of the popular will in opposition to the Lecompton fraud, and that the people now don't want a State Government.

Judge Eckles, of Utah, has placed in charge of Lord Napier Miss Polydore, the young English girl in behalf of whose rescue from the Mormons the good offices of our Government were asked by the Government of Great Britain. The father of the rescued young lady is a lawyer of wealth and high standing, and has been for a long time engaged in efforts for the restoration of his daughter, who was inveigled away from her home in England several years ago.

It will be remembered that the Mormons resisted the effort to take her from their hands, and opposed the legal proceedings through means of which the desired result was attained. When the Judge arrived at Fort Laramie, on his way to the States, with Miss Polydore in charge, he learned that a party of fourteen Danites,—several of whom were known to be in Salt Lake City when he left,—had been inquiring for him, having unquestionably pursued him with a view of forcibly abducting the child. Gen. Johnston, anticipating some such attempt, had sent a guard with the Judge's party sufficiently strong to prevent it.

Late advices from Salt Lake Valley bring good reason for believing that the Mormon leaders still entertain the project of removing to Nicaragua or some other country wherein they can exercise the supreme civil, as well as ecclesiastical authority. Certain it is, that they have made a conditional purchase of Col. Kinney, Sheppard & Haley's grant in the Mosquito country, and assumed the responsibility of a pecuniary forfeit if they fail to complete the negotiation.

Lieutenant Mowry, delegate to Congress from the prospective Territory of Arizona has arrived here, bringing with him several ounces of dust from the new gold diggings of that region, and abundant specimens of its silver product.

The extraordinary unanimity with which the people of Arizona recently reëlected Lieutenant Mowry as their delegate will greatly strengthen his position here, and materially advance his plans for the benefit of his constituency. It will be remembered that he received nearly three thousand votes against eleven cast for his opponent, who was here last Winter contesting his right to represent the people of Arizona at all.

I understand the Government Convention of Agriculturalists called to meet in this city as noticed in the telegraphic columns of the Times, although novel, is believed to be an important movement on the par of the present Commissioner of Patents. The Agricultural Report of the Patent Office is unlike any other report emanating from a Government officer. It is not a record of official operations, but a volume of important agricultural information collected heretofore at immense cost to the Government through means of correspondence. A serious difficulty, however, has always been encountered by the office in procuring this information within reasonable time. It is known that the Agricultural Report is generally two years behindhand, and consequently depreciated in value when issued. It is to avoid the delay in issuing the volume, and so secure reliable information fresh from the various sections of the country, that Commissioner Holt has adopted the novel plan of inviting to Washington certain well-known scientific agriculturalists from the different sections of the country, and through information from them, and through their consultations, to prepare his next Agricultural Report. It is estimated the expense of this new plan will be *much less* than the old one pursued, and the information will be more reliable, fresher, and sooner before the public.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Dec. 6.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet been made accessible, but it is generally understood that it will contain no recommendation tending to disturb materially the existing tariff law, while modifications may be suggested in the transfer of a few articles to schedules other than those in which they are enumerated, attaching much importance to a stable tariff, that the interests of commerce may not be injured, and believing the present law will ultimately yield a sufficiency of revenue. The inference seems to be, he would, rather than that the tariff should be changed in its prominent features, prefer a resort to loans in cases of temporary embarrassment.

Lieutenant Ives, of the Topographical Engineers, has prepared a preliminary report of the results of his expedition for the exploration of the Colorado of the West, which will probably appear with the report of the Secretary of War. The expedition was a highly successful one, and the results are of an important character. He ascended that river in a steamboat five hundred miles, and considers the navigation practicable for that dis-

[illegible] It is thought that the opening of this river will develope an economical avenue of transportation to large portions of New-Mexico, [illegible], and Utah. After the hydrographic survey, an examination was made of the previously unknown region along the thirty-sixth parallel, which is traversed by the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and the country was found to possess such novel and remarkable features as to render the explorations of the highest interest.

There is little, if any, doubt that a law will be passed at the ensuing session of Congress, extending the preëmption laws to Utah. At present no settler in the Territory has a legal title to his land.

The surveys are progressing, and already two millions of acres are ready for the market. From what is said in military quarters, it is probable that a strong force will continue to be kept in Utah; though the Mormons are quiet at present, they are not resigned to the circumstances which surround them.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

On the call of the roll fifty Senators answered to their names.

The oath was administered to Mr. BATES, of Delaware.

The credentials of Messrs. WARD, of Texas, and CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, were presented.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, the House was notified that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, of Rhode Island, a Committee was appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that the Senate is ready for business.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, gave notice that he would call up on Tuesday the case of the Spanish schooner *Amistad*.

Messrs. SEWARD, of New-York, FESSENDEN, of Maine, and others, objected to this claim being singled out, and Mr. SEWARD called for a vote on the question.

Permission was accorded, by yeas, 24; nays, 19.

At 1:40 P. M. the President's Message was delivered.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Message, Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, moved that 20,000 extra copies of it be printed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, said if the President had confined himself to an exposition of the relations of the country he would not have taken this opportunity to make comments. But he had abased his constitutional prerogative and gone out of his way to interpolate a history of Kansas not in accordance with the truth of history. He (HALE) did agree fervently in the President's gratitude that Providence had interposed at a critical juncture in our affairs. Nay, the teachings of Providence had been brought to the President's own State and town, and like Job, the good man feels the stripes yet blesseth the rod. He (HALE) rejoiced that the foreign affairs were in so satisfactory a condition, but he had expected that the President would have enlightened the country as to the state of the relations with Austria, and why it was a new Minister had to be sent there so immediately after the Pennsylvania election. Even as the English maiden, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE "with plastic hand of female affection," tended the wounded, here we have the President in a similar character—hovering about the battle field to pick up the wounded and send them to the Austrian hospital for recovery. Mr. HALE then went into further remarks on Kansas affairs, the Amistad case, &c., and defended his party from the charge of being agitators.

Mr. GWIN gave notice that he would bring up the Pacific Railroad bill to-morrow.

Adjourned.

The Senators present, to-day, were Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Bell, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Collamer, Davis, Dardee, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hammond, Hunter, Harlan, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, King, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Reid, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson and Wright.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON. Monday, Dec. 6.

The galleries of the House were crowded, while the members below, before the organization, stood in confused groups, loudly talking, and all appearing to be in fine humor.

At noon to-day the Speaker called the House to order, when a prayer was offered.

The roll was then called and about two hundred members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee in conjunction with that of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum in both Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The daily hour of meeting was then fixed at 12 o'clock.

A proposition was here made to select seats. This occasioned much confusion, but it was finally adopted. Every seat was vacated, and selections were made by each member as his name on pieces of paper was drawn from the box.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, so as to permit creditors to sue in the District Courts of the United States.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of a Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DEWART, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill increasing the duty on coal and iron, and at the request of several gentlemen, included lead, sugar, and such other articles as need protection against foreign competition.

Objection was made.

Mr. DEWART moved a suspension of the rule. Negatived, 102 against 87—a two-thirds vote being required.

The Speaker was authorized to appoint the various Standing Committees.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter would immediately communicate his Annual Message.

The Message was received at about 2 o'clock, read, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Call for the Meeting of the Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 6.

The Secretary of State has issued a call for the Board of State Canvassers to meet in this city on the 15th inst., to determine the official canvass and award the certificates of election.

The Board consists of the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer and State Engineer.

The official returns received from many of the Counties are found to be unusually defective and erroneous. The total vote of sixteen Counties is returned for "State Prison Inspector," instead of for 'Inspector of State Prison." The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN J. TAYLOR, figures in the County returns as JOHN TAYLOR, JOHN J. TYLER, JOSEPH J. TAYLOR, &c.

The Republican vote of Tioga County is returned for EDWIN B. MORGAN.

There are also other errors resulting from carelessness in making up the returns, but it is believed that none of them will affect the final result.

The meeting of the Board of State Canvassers is delayed by these errors.

Counsel will appear before the Board in regard to the contested returns for Congress in the Ninth District. It is understood that JOHN VAN BUREN will argue the case for Mr. KEMBLE, and Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS has been retained by Mr. HASKIN.

It is said that counsel will also appear before the Board on behalf of Mr. WETMORE, American, who claims election to the State Senate from the Columbia District, *vice* MANDEVILLE, Democrat, who is alleged to have vacated his seat by accepting a post-office appointment. In this case the Secretary of the State having no official knowledge of the existence of a vacancy, refused to order a special election.

Senator Douglas at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived at 8 o'clock last evening in the steamer *City of Memphis*, and received the hospitalities of the city. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and he was escorted by the Mayor and Aldermen to a carriage, and followed by an immense concourse of people to the St. Charles Hotel, where he was called out, and made a brief speech. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. DOUGLAS addresses the citizens on Monday. The *True Delta* urges his claims to the Presidency.

New Counterfeits.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 4.

Counterfeit Fifties on the Georgia Railroad Bank are in circulation. They are well executed and engraved.

Schooner Wm. C. Eliason Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Dec. 6.

The schooner *Wm. C. Eliason*, of Philadelphia, BUCKALOO, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, with a cargo of 1,300 bbls. resin, 215 bbls. spirits of turpentine and 237 bales cotton, went ashore at 8 P. M. on the 5th, on Charlestown (R. I.) beach, between Point Judith and Watchill, and, it is feared, will prove a total loss. The crew landed in safety, It is supposed that most, if not all, the cargo will be saved, if the weather proves favorable. The *Wm. C. Eliason* is a good vessel of 250 tons, three years old, and is partly insured.

Loss of the Schooner Ostrich by Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Dec. 6.

The schooner *Ostrich*, of Barnstable, CROWELL, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Taunton, with coal, while at anchor near Bristol ferry, in Mount Hope Bay, took fire on Sunday night and was burned to the water's edge. The wreck afterwards sunk in five fathoms of water. The crew succeeded in saving themselves with their effects. The vessel was insured for $500.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 6.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 9th ultimo, arrived at St. Louis last night. It was twenty-five days out. Three through passengers came with it.

The road from San Francisco to the boundary of Texas was in good condition.

The mail party saw no indications of hostile Indians.

J. M. AINSA, one of Colonel CRABBE's party, nearly all of whom were massacred at Santa Juez, had been liberated by the Sonora Government. He publishes an interesting narrative of his captivity.

Oregon dates are to the 27th of October. Very rich deposits of gold had been discovered near Canyonville, Douglas County, and much excitement existed in that vicinity in consequence of it. Three men had taken out of the mines seventy dollars in gold in a few hours.

The dates from Washington Territory are to Oct. 30, but the news is entirely devoid of interest.

The Indians are said to be very troublesome about the Coleville mines.

Later from Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE LIBERALS—PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF TOBASCO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 4.

The steamship *General Rusk*, from Brazos 30th ult., brings news from Mexico favorable to the Liberals. ZULOAGA was about to decamp. The Liberals were in favor of a treaty with the United States for the extradition of slaves and criminals.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, containing Mexican news.

Tobasco, which was the only port of Mexico left in possession of the Zoloagists, had fallen into the hands of the Liberals, after fighting for 17 days. Only seven men were killed on both sides.

General GARZA left Tampico on the 22d of November for Pueblo Viejo and parts unknown, but it was supposed that he had gone to consult with the President, respecting the Spanish claim.

Colonel White and the Nicaraguan Transit.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 6.

A gentleman, just from Nicaragua, informed the editor of the Mobile *Register*, on Wednesday, that the Government would not permit passengers by Colonel WHITE's steamers to pass through the country, and that it had determinedly resolved not to allow that Company to have the Transit. The informant is W. P. KIRKLAND, a planter in Nicaragua, who is stated to be perfectly reliable.

Death of Ex-Bishop Onderdonk, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 6.

Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, formerly Bishop of this diocese, died early this morning of dysentery.

Hon. John M. Read has been installed as Judge of the Supreme Court for fifteen years.

The Closing of the Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 6.

Canal Commissioners RUGGLES and SHERRILL have extended the time fixed for closing the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal to the 30th December.

Fire at Chateauguay, N. Y.

CHATEAUGUAY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 6.

A fire broke out in the drug store of A. B. JENNER & Co., in this place, on Saturday night, which was destroyed with all its contents. The following buildings were also destroyed: The old Franklin Hotel, occupied as a dwelling house by N. BEMAN, and by WM. PEAK for a shoe-shop, and THOMAS PEAK for a harness-shop; the drug and liquor store of D. N. POLLARD, and the large tin-shop of D. F. SOPER. The dwelling of W. H. MILLIKER was then pulled down, which stopped the further progress of the flames. Loss heavy; insurance very small.

Church Burnt in Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I., Monday, Dec. 6.

A fire was discovered here at midnight in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and in an hour the whole edifice was level with the ground. No other buildings were injured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the furnace. Loss $18,000; insured for $10,000.

Non-Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Dec. 6—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *City of Washington*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 24th ult. Wind light from the NN. E. Weather clear.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

Speech of Mr. Crittenden.

The Knickerbockers celebrated their yearly festival last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK presided, having on either side of him the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky; General WOOL, Commodore BREESE, Mayor TIEMANN, the Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, Dr. BEALE, of the St. George's Society; Mr. ADAM NORRIE, of the St. Andrew's; Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Mr. BONNEY, of the New-England Society, &c.

Among those who occupied seats at the tables set apart for the guests, or who acted as secondary officers, were Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. RICHARD SCHELL, Mr. CLARK, Dr. WOODWARD, Mr. FREDERICK DEPEYSTER, Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, and others.

The list of regular toasts was as follows:—

1. *Saint Nicholas*—Our Patron Saint. *Goed heilig Man.* Music—"Mynheer von Donck."
2. *The President of the United States.* Music—"President's March."
3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.* Music—"Governor's March."
4. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—The proud history of the past, is the earnest of a glorious future. Music—"Yankee Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner."
5. *The Union*—Many States, but one People; honorable rivalry; no jealousy; one destiny. Music—"Hail Columbia."
6. *Holland*—The Mother of Free States. Music—"Wilhelmus Van Nassauwen."
7. *The City of New-York*—The Amsterdam of the New World—Her safety will be secured by a speedy return to the principles and habits of her Founders. Music—"Home, Sweet Home."
8. *Woman*—Mother, Sister, Sweetheart, Wife, Daughter—dearest, sweetest, best names on earth—God bless them all. Music—"Here's a health to all good Lasses."
9. *Our Sister Societies*—Kindred in charity, though strangers in blood, St. Nicholas welcomes them to his home. Music—"We are a Band of Brothers."

The first was not spoken to, but received a response in an exquisite quartette, performed by Messrs. CAFFERTY, COLLINS, PAXTON and THOMAS.

The second and third also were not replied to.

One of the Vice-Presidents read letters of apology from WASHINGTON IRVING, General SCOTT, Lord NAPIER, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Mr. VAN LIMBURG, and MARTIN VAN BUREN.

General WOOL and Commodore BREESE acknowledged the fourth toast.

In response to the sixth, which was vehemently cheered, Mr. CRITTENDEN assured his audience that, though not altogether unaccustomed to public speaking, yet on the present occasion he was almost overpowered by the kind manner in which he had been called upon, and begged to be excused for his embarrassment. The enthusiasm with which the toast had been received, was sufficient evidence to all the world of the sincerity with which the people honored it, and not only attested their appreciation of their independence as a nation and their liberties as freemen, but showed how in this land Liberty and Independence had their origin in the people. Under those names we had fought for our Constitution, and upon that union our national destiny depended. [Applause.] The union was the soul of this nation, and its extinction would be the extinction of our national life. We were acting upon a principle of self-preservation in endeavoring by all the means in our power to preserve the Union, and the glorious memories of the past, the high duties of the present, and the lofty hopes of the future, alike admonished and bound us the more firmly to that compact. The ancestors of the members of the St. Nicholas Society came to this country imbued with the spirit of true Republicanism. WILLIAM, at the head of their predecessors, the people of the seven provinces, fought that glorious battle for liberty which foreshadowed the struggle that was afterwards to occur for the independence and the union of these United States. And that battle was like the contest described by the poet, which, "though often lost was ever won;" and, in the language of the same writer, had been "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son." They, coming to this country, brought with them the very seed out of which our Union and our Liberty had sprung. There was, the speaker thought, a singular analogy between the Dutch and Americans in this, and no man who had read MOTLEY's *Rise of the Dutch Republic* could deny that there was a most striking resemblance between WILLIAM of Nassau and WASHINGTON. In reading some of the State papers of the former, he had been forcibly reminded of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address. The sons of St. Nicholas were bound to the Union then by every obligation, whether of memory or of love. He believed that they cherished it in their hearts as he did, and he felt proud of the honor of being called on to respond to such a sentiment before the St. Nicholas Society of New-York though he was a Kentuckian, and loved his native State as they did theirs. [Cheers.] He was proud of that State. [Renewed cheers.] But he was prouder still of the fact that he was a citizen of the United States of America. [Vehement cheers.] Every spot of ground upon which he trod, from sea to sea, from the Battery to San Francisco, was his country, and he rejoiced in it. [Cheers.] It was a great and glorious country. The [illegible] upon its like. Providence seemed to have reserved this continent for a new and a higher development of the human race, where freedom should constitute a natural and inseparable right of man—[applause]—and where a people, spread from ocean to ocean, speaking the same language and influenced by the same [illegible], should be bound together in an indissoluble political union. Providence seemed to have furnished us with the means of establishing the closest relationship that could exist among men—[applause]—for, in giving us the same laws and the same traditions, he made us capable of rendering assistance to each other, and by that very capability, which has become a necessity, has joined us in the bonds of friendship. [Applause.] The Divine Will obviously designed us for one people; why thwart it? [Applause.] Why deny that we are bound by the claims of mutual friendship and mutual assistance? [Applause.] This was the lesson which had been taught us by our fathers, and he loved to learn from them. He believed that Providence had had a wise design in this, and that in the framing of the destinies of this nation, a power above man had been manifested. The glory of what Providence had done for our country swelled his heart. Compare New-York now with the New-York of half a century since, and judge from the past the greatness yet in store for her. What, then, should we think of the man who, in the face of this magnificent present and gorgeous future, would contemplate the dissolution of this Union? Why, he should be despised and contemned, not so much for his treason as for his want of taste and the meanness of his spirit. [Applause.] The fellow would hardly deserve to be hung; it would be too good for him. [Cheers.] The Union was our glory and our safety, and the aim of every honest citizen should be, Who can do most to aid and perpetuate it? The Union was not alone a means for the preservation of our liberties; it was in itself an end, and he could see no security for the perpetuation of the liberties of our land, or for its progress in material and social greatness, save in the preservation of the Union. In conclusion, the Hon. gentleman said he believed the men of New-York were Union men. It was impossible that a community which had prospered as they had prospered, which had grown as they had grown, could be so ungrateful as to ignore the cause of all their advancement. But mere lip service was not what was required of them. They must act as well speak. In this they might sacrifice some personal happiness to the public weal, but in that they would only perform their duty. Ours was a mighty country and required all our care. An American citizen was not only one of the high and mighty of the earth, but he was one of the emperors of the world. The power to direc the affairs of the world was now in our hands. Why should we not exercise that power judiciously and justly? If we did so, we would establish a new empire, new in its frame and substance, new in its aims and achievements, and to be hailed by mankind as the beginning of a new civilization, a new development, of which freedom and liberty are to form the essential elements. [Applause.] The speaker then proposed as a toast: "The memory of your ancestors of the City of New-York." [Loud Applause.]

Mayor TIEMANN responded to the toast of "The City of New-York."

Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, the Attorney General, responded to the toast of "The State of New-York," and wound up by proposing the health of Senator CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied.

Mr. MOUNT, despite numerous calls for Mr. VAN BUREN, was induced to respond to the toast of "Woman."

The remaining regular toasts, and many more besides, were offered and duly honored in the course of the protracted jollities which ensued, and ran far into the morning.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE JUVENILE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The first anniversary of this institution was celebrated at the building, in Flatbush, yesterday afternoon, by a variety of exercises on the part of the children, to show their progress under the system of training here adopted. Addresses were delivered by Mayor POWELL, Ex-Mayors LAMBERT and HALL, Mr. TRACY, of the Five Points House of Industry, Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, and Alderman VAN BRUNT. The Superintendent, Mr. VAN EPPS, made a statement from which it appears that there are now under his care 95 children between the ages of 4 and 14 years, of which 13 only are girls. During the year, 250 were admitted, and the average number in charge has been 100. The sum of $14,000 was all the money at the command of the Committee having the institution in charge, and of this amount about $3,000 was necessarily used for fitting up and furnishing the buildings. It is estimated that the cost for the future, with an average attendance of 100 children, will not exceed $10,000 each year. The gentlemen present were much gratified with what they saw and heard, and all were of the opinion that the institution should be liberally supported by the City authorities.

FERRY AND WATER RIGHTS.—At a meeting of the Common Council, held last evening, the Law Committee made an elaborate report in favor of further testing the claim of New-York to the jurisdiction over the East River Ferries now exercised by that City, and authorizing the Law Committee to employ counsel to conduct the case. The report was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

WATER.—The first water from the Ridgewood Reservoir was let into the mains on Saturday last, and workmen have been constantly engaged since that time, filling the pipes in sections of one thousand feet each. It is expected that by Saturday next there will be sufficient water for all fire purposes, and that dwellings will be supplied as soon as the pipes are cleansed. This will be done by the middle of January. The Committee on celebrating the Introduction of Water have not definitely fixed upon any day for the Celebration, but it will probably take place on the 8th of January.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—SUPREME COURT.—A Special Term of this Court will be held to-day by Judge STRONG, when the following Calendar will be called: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Litigated motions stand over until the 11th inst., when they will be heard by Judge LOTT.

CITY COURT.—This Court was opened by the Mayor yesterday, but no business was transacted. Judge CULVER will be present to-day and call the Calendar —Nos. 83, 1 to 19 inclusive.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court was opened yesterday and adjourned to Wednesday, the 8th inst., when criminal business will be taken up. There are a large number of liquor cases to be tried.

[Advertisement.]

MESSRS. CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON.—The Dining Saloon of Messrs. CROOK & DUFF, in the TIMES Buildings, has taken the front rank. It has two entrances, on Park-row and Nassau-street, an unusual advantage, rendering it very convenient of access. The main room is a lofty and spacious apartment, paved with marble and handsomely frescoed in walls and ceiling. The furniture is uniform and elegant, and the accommodations altogether comfortable and inviting. The proprietors bring the results of a long experience to bear upon the conduct of their establishment. They have spared no expense in the fitting up and adornment of their premises, and provide a choice bill of fare for the benefit of their customers. The basement is fitted up with a bar, lunch-room and smoking apartment, furnished with comfortable sofas, and, like the upper saloon, runs through from street to street. The appointments for the toilet occupy a separate apartment, and one arranged upon a liberal scale, with marble basins, costly French mirrors, and all modern conveniences. The culinary department, occupying the whole depth of the building, is arranged upon a plan of extraordinary completeness. Its ranges, bake-houses, washing apparatus, and all the paraphernalia of the *cuisine*, have been constructed upon the most approved principles. The refreshing cleanliness of this part of the establishment, the order which pervades its departments, and the careful oversight which is exercised in its management, are whetters of appetite. It is not every lower region of a dining-saloon that will bear a close inspection. This one courts it. The man who is permitted to examine it, comes away with a vigorous appetite, enjoys his beefsteak with a keen relish, and sips his soup with confidence. CROOK & DUFF are good purveyors, as well as capable managers, and please the palate by a sumptuous array of the "good things of life." They are reaping a deserved reward in the patronage of an excellent class of customers.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri. to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years.

GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT searches and penetrates to the very bone, neutralizing the virus of old sores, ulcers and cancers, making clean and healthy the blood, and soothing and healing when every other remedy has failed. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet is represented, by those who have used it, to be just what its proprietors say. What person afraid of piles will fail to use this preventive? Who with piles will not try it? $1 for 1,000 sheets: 50 cents for 500 sheets. Depôt No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists; also J. C. GAYETTY is water-woven in each sheet.

[Advertisement.]

THIRTEEN CENTS PER BOX.

☞ BRANDRETH'S Pills, sugar-coated, are warranted the best in the world—never crack, chip or change color. Let the sick and believers in the efficacy of vegetable purgatives give them a trial. Price of the plain, 25 cents. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S WINTER HAT.—The Fashionable World ought to be aware that KNOX has issued his hat for the icy season, and a superb and matchless fabric it is. Gentlemen ambitious of possessing a reputation for taste and refinement, should make an immediate purchase. Accompanied with a set of fur collars and cuffs, which can be obtained at his establishment at a reasonable price, the wearer of a Knox Winter Hat may reasonably calculate upon creating a sensation. Knox's store is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water closet is represented, by those who have used it, to be just what its proprietors say. What person afraid of piles will fail to use this preventive? Who with piles will not try it? $1 for 1,000 sheets; 50 cents for 500 sheets. Depôt No, 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists; also J. C. GAYETTY is water-woven in each sheet.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
AND
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP AND SCARLET FEVER.

Apply OLIVE TAR to the Throat or Chest, rubbing it well in, and also give from two to ten drops of OLIVE TAR on sugar. In severe cases the OLIVE TAR may be given every hour until relief is obtained. For inhaling the odor of OLIVE TAR, and further directions for its use, and for a large number of testimonials of the highest class ever given to any popular remedy, see the book which accompanies each bottle.

For SPASMS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, WORMS, or any Internal Pain, take and apply OLIVE TAR as above directed. *Relief will be immediate.*

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
Pains cease when Olive Tar is applied.

For BURNS, SCALDS and CHILBLAINS, apply OLIVE TAR, and *pain will instantly cease.*

For SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, and all other DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, apply OLIVE TAR, and take
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

These Powders are sold at One Dollar a package, and are sent anywhere, free by mail.

OLIVE TAR, FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold at
No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

We have testimonials from—
I. V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
The Rev. ED. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
R. B. COLMAN, Esq., late of Astor House, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass.
SIMEON LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.
The Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, New-York.
Gen. T. J. GREEN, Texas.
JOHN B. STEENBURGER, Esq., California.
And thousands of others.

OLIVE TAR put up in Tin Cans, will be SENT BY MAIL on receipt of 25 cents extra per bottle for postage.

Address J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist,
No. 315 Broadway,
New-York.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Music Boxes.—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

W. H. Bannister, Principal of Fort Plain Seminary, can be seen each morning, till 11 o'clock, at No. 52 Dey-st., where he would be pleased to give information in reference to the School. Winter Term opens Dec. 14.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.

For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c; half pints 30c.

Six Hundred Dozen
SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS,
NEW STYLES,
AT FIFTY CENTS EACH.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS,
NECK TIES, STOCKS AND
GOLD SCARF PINS,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED ON EASY TERMS.
WARD, NO. 333 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

It is not a Dye.—JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RESTORER, changes gray hair and whiskers to a beautiful life color, prevents the hair falling off, causes a new growth, where baldness exists, of soft, luxuriant hair, contains no deleterious properties, and will not soil the skin or linen. Its beautifying effects are perceptible in a very few applications. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & Co., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Fur Season
Has been inaugurated
by the opening of
an unequaled stock of
Ladies' and Children's Furs
at GENIN'S NEW FUR-ROOM,
No 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Fine French Buck Gloves, 75 cents; Indian Tanned Buck Gloves, 75 cents; Gauntlets, $1; at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

A Dozen New Styles of the American Smoker —very elegant goods. Dealers, call and examine, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., American Trades' Company.

Singer's New Family Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RAMES—FENN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, PHILIP TH. RAMES to ROSA FENN, both of this City.

KIRBY—ERNEST.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 2, by the Rev. E. M. Johnson, ABRAM M. KIRBY to SARAH E., eldest daughter of James Ernest, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 5, of consumption, SAMUEL S. HOWELL, in the 22th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Lispenard-st., without further invitation.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, MARY T. JACKSON, eldest daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 215 Chrystie st., on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

GREENARD.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 6, Mrs. MARY GREENARD, relict of the late Nevingsen Greenard, in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, also those of her grandson, Charles Hillsburgh, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 65 Monroe-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 6, of bronchitis, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Andrew Smith, of this City, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons John A., William L., Michael C., Charles H., James H., and Edward A. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

LANE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., of consumption, HARRIET E., wife of Nash M. Lane, and youngest daughter of Alexander Clark, aged 21 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 7th, at Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

SHEARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 5, THOMAS FRANCIS, only son of Thomas and Eleanor Shearman, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock precisely.

TORRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM B. TORRY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Warren-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOUGHTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 5, Mrs. ANN HOUGHTON, wife of Theophilus L. Houghton.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Joseph and Josiah H. Applegate, also those of her son in-law, Henry J. Marsh, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 5 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 4, CHARLES WARREN, infant son of Charles F. and Kate E. Rogers, aged 1 month and 20 days.

☞ Nantucket and Lee, Mass., papers please copy.

WHITLOCK.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Dec. 6, HARRIET VICTORIA, daughter of Capt. Haddock Whitlock, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Middletown Point, N. J., to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Middletown Point by steamboat *Keyport*, from foot of Murray-st., this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

She is laid in the earth,
But her bright spirit soars
To the regions of bliss
From these sorrowful shores.

She moved in her beauty,
An angel while here,
But I saw she was formed
For a happier sphere.

NICHOLSON.—At Palmyra, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. SARAH NICHOLSON, of this City, widow of the Hon. John Nicholson, aged 77 years.

Her remains were interred in the Albany Cemetery.

HANDY.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 4, of pneumonia, EMILY JANE, relict of the late Charles Overing Handy, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) from Trinity Church, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

CHETWOOD.—At Columbus, Ky., on Thursday, Dec. 2, STEWART HAINES, son of William Chetwood, aged 1 year and 4 months.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

ADVANCE OF SCIENCE

In the treatment of diseases of women. Some thousands of cases of Prolapsus-Uteri and kindred difficulties have been successfully treated by H. HALSTED, M. D., of Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Mass., without caustic or any appliances of the day. Caustic relieves pain only by paralyzing the parts. By its absorption it poisons the blood, darkens the skin and injures the memory and nervous system.

Names of persons cured will be given to ladies desiring reference from all parts of the Union. Many have been brought on beds, who had been helpless for years, and others in various stages of disease, who are now in the enjoyment of health. The cure is speedy and sure, as he will satisfy physicians and others, calling on him at St. Nicholas Hotel. Office hours from 10 to 4 on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during Winter. Calls of inquiry and circulars free. Treatise on Motorpathy 25 cents. The remainder of the week is devoted to those in the Institution.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they
OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
GEO. C. ALLEN, IMPORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIESEMAR" 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.; No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED in the best manner, by the first London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c. —Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE,
From the celebrated manufactory of
JAMES DIXON & SONS,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,
Comprising a complete assortment of
TEA SETS,
CASTORS,
WAITERS, &c., &c.
For sale, at a small advance on the importation cost, by
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA
DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, &c., &c.
Now opening, and for sale low, by
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.

Families having Plated Casters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and moderate price. LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm,
NEW-YORK, Dec 6, 1858.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION OF THE ACT passed April 15, 1857, is applicable to the approaching election, and will be enforced:

SECTION 22. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary,—if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had—not less than one year, nor exceeding two, or by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the "Metropolitan Police District," or upon any member of the Police force thereof when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person, not a member of the Police force, to falsely represent himself as being such member with a fraudulent design.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

SIGNORA MARIO WILL DELIVER HER second lecture, entitled *The First Martyrs of Italian Liberty*, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st., east side of Broadway, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets and programmes to be obtained at the bookstores in Broadway, and at the door. Price 25 cents.

ADDRESS TO THE [illegible] OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To the Young Men of the City of New-York, without Regard to Birth, Circumstances, Politics or Religion:

FELLOW YOUNG MEN: We do not address you as politicians, as the organization we represent numbers five hundred of the sterling young men of this City, belonging to the various Political Parties, but we speak to you, knowing you to be honorable young men, who earn your bread by your own labor,—many of you, no doubt, supporting your parents, brothers, sisters, and others having claims on you—without having any connection with politics, or with a certain class of citizens whose enthusiasm and zeal are always manifested in great abundance for a short period prior to Election day, the cause of which liberal display may be summed up in one grand result—"Office-seeking."

As independent and honest young men only, we address you in behalf of a man who was born and always has resided in his native City, and in the Xth Ward, from boyhood, who is known to every citizen of the City as a pure, upright and honorable man and a worthy citizen, whose character to-day is as pure and spotless as when he himself was one of us.

The Legislature of 1857, with a wisdom which deserves the commendation of all respectable people, passed a law separating our local from the annual State election, so that citizens can now go to the polls and, for a single day, throw aside their political preferences and differences of opinion, and support and vote for such men, and such men only, as are known to have the interests of this large City and its hundreds of thousands of inhabitants at heart—men of character, position and moral worth, whose highest aim will be to protect alike the treasury and the people from hordes of plunderers and robbers, (to give them their proper appellation,) which have infested almost every branch of our Municipal Government.

With all this in view, we ask each and all of you, and not only do we ask, but respectfully and earnestly urge on you not only to vote, but for a single day give up your business and work as only young men can work, for the nominee for Comptroller,

ROBERT T. HAWS,

who is intimately known by nearly every young man in this City to be a generous friend of the young men, whose favorite he is.

Young men, complaints are continually being poured into your ears that rents and taxes are extravagantly high; and why is it that millions of your money is almost extorted in the shape of landlord's demands, and to satisfy the thieving grasp of the plundering villains who, with unceasing pertinacity, prowl around the various offices of our public servants like roaring lions, "seeking whom they may devour."

Young men of New York City, many of you have fathers who are aged and helpless; mothers who are struggling with this hard-hearted world to make you happy and comfortable; brothers and sisters who toil day and night to obtain a subsistence, whose earnings are nearly all consumed in paying exorbitant rents for small and inconvenient apartments in large tenement houses, where hundreds of families are crowded together in a manner so inhuman that it is almost sufficient to create a pestilence in our midst, and yet do you blame the *landlords*! If you do you act unmanly and unjust.

Your kind fathers and your noble mothers were once young and vigorous like yourselves. That time has passed away; it is you whose duty it is to represent their interests and redress their wrongs at the Polls. It is you who, while your poor old fathers and mothers and sisters have to dwell in the holes and lanes of this great City, while men who in times past you have helped to elevate to position are dwelling in rich marble palaces, and feasting on the luxuries of life off the gold they have stolen from the City, and which, indirectly, they have taken out of your pockets.

How, then, can these wrongs be righted, and dishonest men be driven from the gates of the City Treasury?

It can be done by you, and it is your bounden duty to do it. Let our fellow young men, then, with one accord, rally at the polls, and bring up every voter they can find, and influence and urge him to vote for the Young Men's choice

For Comptroller,
ROBERT T. HAWS.

We have known him since we were school-boys, and our organization has been formed at our own individual expense, for the purpose of elevating him to the most important position in the City of New-York: and if once there, (and he ought to be elected by at least *Twenty-five Thousand majority*,) he will protect the rights and redress the wrongs of every one, so far as his power extends.

We are not endeavoring to get up an enthusiasm for Mr. HAWS for the sake of obtaining office. We toil for our support, and mean to continue to. By reference to the City Directory, you will find we have occupations too respectable to sacrifice for a paltry office.

By order, ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
Managing Com. of the Young Men, No. 222 Broome-st.

SECRETARIES:

HENRY A. HART, No. 190 Allen-st.; SAM. F. BLODGETT, No. 47 Orchard-st.; W. H. WHITE, No. 54½ Ludlow-st.; DANL. C. HOGAN, No. 85 Delancy-st.; C. H. BAILEY, No. 232 Broome-st.; CHAS. T. HOPKINS, No. 16 Bond-st.; J. B. WILLIAMS, No. 48 St. Marks-place; J. R. AMERMAN, No. 143 Forsyth-st.; ANSON S. PALMER, No. 14 Wall-st.; JAMES BERNIE, No. 101 Orchard-st.; JOHN H. HALL, No. 52 John-st.; J. H. JOHNSON, No. 336 Broome-st.; RICHARD H. OGDEN, No. 91 Ludlow-st.

CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT.

HISTORY OF
FRIEDERICH THE SECOND,
CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT.
By THOMAS CARLYLE.
Author of "History of the French Revolution," "Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," "Sartor Resartus," &c.
4 vols. large 12mo, muslin, $1 25 each. Vols. I. and II., with portraits and maps, now ready.

EXTRACTS FROM CRITICAL NOTICES.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

Perhaps since "Macaulay's History of England" no book has been looked for with more eager expectation than this.

From the Saturday Review (London.)

With a patient industry only less remarkable than his creative power, he has produced a work which, in addition to higher qualities, is as amusing as a Waverley Novel, and as accurate as a German monograph.

From the New-York Tribune.

No labor can be compared to the literary toil, of which the marks are conspicuous on every page of these volumes. Such handling of antique musty documents, such thrashing of husks for a few grains of corn, such eye-destroying, soul-depressing pertinacity of research as their composition has evidently demanded of the author, almost place the miraculous diligence of Gibbon himself at a discount. Seldom, indeed, is the inspiration of a man of genius so happily combined with the dogged faithfulness of a drudge.

From the New-York Times.

It has long been eagerly anticipated, and now that it has been published, it is seized upon with as much avidity as though it were a new novel by Bulwer or Dickens. * * There is no abatement of the old Carlylean strength, or humor, or quaintness, with which the reading world is already so familiar, which so many have tried in vain to imitate, and which still remains unique and impossible to all but their inventor and master.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The author has explored a field which has never been intelligently and thoroughly traversed by a competent historian, and the result is a historical resurrection of scenes and person in the eighteenth century which few readers were prepared to anticipate.

From the London National Review.

Of the richness of Mr. Carlyle's book in firmly-drawn and vivid pictures of men and things—of its fantastic humor and rugged manly pathos, no idea can be gathered except from its own pages. * * There is one characteristic of Mr. Carlyle's which raises him above the level of all cotemporary historians—a solemn sense of the mystery and wonder of human life and of the universe in which it is placed is never absent from him. In his dealings with the "infinitely little" that makes so large a part of history, he never loses sight of the "infinitely great" that struggles ineffectually for expression through it. It is this sense that gives to his writings their turn of quaint pathos, their tone of stern or mournful irony, their startling and grotesque contrasts.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The master-work of one of the most remarkable writers of the nineteenth century.

From the Springfield Republican.

Rich in knowledge, graphic and comprehensive in its sketches, abundantly interesting.

From the Troy Daily Times.

This work, so remarkable in conception, so original in plan, and so vigorous in its working up.

From the Buffalo Courier.

A work of rare excellence in a historical point of view, and as interesting as the best novel of the day.

From the Boston Daily Traveller.

As a book, Carlyle never wrote anything more readable than this, and all that he writes is readable.

From the Correspondent Charleston Mercury.

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WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation in a private family, as nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands the care of a baby from its birth; also to cut and fit children's dresses; would wait on an invalid lady. Has no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady, if required; is an excellent general plain seamstress; can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capacity. To be seen for two days at No. 60 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class seamstress. She is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, or any kind of family sewing, with judgment and neatness. Would prefer assisting in chamberwork if required, and if not engaged can be found for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, and of various literary attainments, being left dependent upon her own exertions, desires a situation where her services, either as governess, amanuensis, or copyist, may secure her a comfortable maintenance. A situation as amanuensis or copyist to a literary person preferred. Address F. L. H., box No. 832 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; considers herself a good, plain cook; washes and irons well; is a girl of steady habits, and will do her best to please; excellent reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and highly-recommended young woman, a situation; she is a thorough house-worker, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is perfectly willing, not afraid of work, and will do her utmost to please; she is neat, economical, and very trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUATION in a private family or private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business—baking, pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $8 to $9. Also, by her cousin, as chambermaid and regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as children's nurse; would take charge of a baby from its birth, understands all kinds of family sewing; is of a kind and obliging disposition, and kind to children; can come highly recommended. Can be seen for two days in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL GOING ON 16 years of age to do light chamberwork and waiting, and make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Call for two days. Wages from $4 to $5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation, either in the City or a short distance in the country; she is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days, at No. 306 Bowery, at Mr. HOLMAN'S. The best of City references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or to go a short distance in the country in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2 5th-st., in the toy store, two doors from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, and no objection to a small distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 223 25th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 64 8th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, housekeeper, or companion to an elderly or invalid lady; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 30 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 64 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best City recommendations for industry and capability. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as nurse; has had many years' experience in taking care of infants and bringing them up by hand; has no objection to growing children; can sew, if required. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to assist at chamberwork; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 269 Mulberry-st., near Houston. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as competent cook; understands her business perfectly; would have no objection to assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 60 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference if required; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; is a respectable young woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 87 6th-av., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 243 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the rear room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, ECONOMICAL, trustworthy girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is neat, tidy, and well informed; a person who knows how to fill and appreciate a steady situation. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation in a small genteel family, to do the general housework—cook, wash and iron; is smart and clean; lived two years in her last place. Inquire at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as cook, in a respectable small family; is a baker and understands pastry. Has no objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, either in an hotel or in a widower's family. The best of reference can be given as to character and capability. Address Miss HALDA, No. 77 Varick-st, opposite Grand-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, employment as copyist, or other light, indoor business, to which an intelligent female is adapted. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business; can assist in the chamberwork. Good city reference. Call at No. 214 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY REspectable colored girls, as cook and chambermaid, are particularly neat and well informed, thoroughly experienced and trustworthy. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, with City reference, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family. Call, or address ANN SULLIVAN, No. 128 Madison-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL, a situation, as nurse, and to do light chamberwork, or plain sewing, or would do the work of a small genteel family. Call at No. 212 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework. Has good city reference. Is a good washer and ironer and has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer; perfectly willing to work; good City reference can be had. Call at No. 15 Spring-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 498 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron, and is a good baker. Can give good references. Apply at No. 320 8th-av., first floor, near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, lately arrived, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer, willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, (PROTESTant,) a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 513 Broome-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 258 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a good family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 West 16th-st.

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TO THE BLIND AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG lady would like to be engaged as a reader for a few hours daily to persons troubled with blindness or weak eyes. Address, stating where can be seen, T. B. H., Box No. 2,743 New-York Post-Office.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

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WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, trustworthy man as coachman and gardener, or to work on a farm; fully understands the care and treatment of horses, garden and farm work; would be willing to make himself generally useful; has excellent testimonials from his last employer; a good home more important than wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to J. B., care of Mr. B. Moise, No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square, for two days, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended by each of his employers; has had eleven years' experience in this country. Address G. D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN THE DRY goods or grocery business, as porter, by a young man, who can come well recommended. Address for three days to T. T., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, or No. 210 West 26th-st., which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, who understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly. The best of reference given. Call on or address K. C., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a respectable young man; has first-rate City references; or would take groom or footman's place. Address J. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN A situation as waiter in a private family, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 683 Broadway, in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City references. Address A. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO FIND a place for a waiter, who has first-class recommendation. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY AN ALTO SINGER, A SITUAtion in a quartette choir in this City or Brooklyn. Address ALTO, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO TAILORS.—A PRACTICAL CUTTER WISHES a situation, either in the capacity as above or as salesman, having had some years experience as a proprietor of a fashionable tailoring establishment in this City; is fully competent of managing, if desired. Address H. C., care of *Merchants' Magazine*, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SIX RESPECTABLE Protestant men, in different capacities, one as first-rate farmer and gardener, two as waiters, two as coachmen, and one as clerk or book-keeper. All perfectly understand their business, and can produce the best City references. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Free to employers.

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WANTED—A CLERK IN A LAW OFFICE. HIS duties will include the delivery of messages, notices, &c., besides the ordinary general business of the office; one with some experience preferred; a moderate compensation will be paid. Address E., Box No. 165, *Times* Office, by letter, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating name, place of residence, last employment, references, and any other particulars.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, AN AMERICAN, to assist in keeping house for a small family, residing 25 miles from New-York; one who can appreciate a good home in a plain family; a Baptist preferred. Address W. H. R., Station A, for 3 days, giving all particulars.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, (SINgle man,) who will make himself generally useful, and can produce satisfactory references as to character and capacity, may apply at the Plaster Mills, No. 260 West 13th-st., after 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GROOM, IN A STEADY PLACE IN the country; none but a first-rate man need apply; must be married, a Protestant, and produce the best evidence of his character and abilities. Address Box No. 2,575, for three days, with full particulars.

WANTED—A COOK, TO DO PLAIN COOKING and to wash and iron for a private family at Tarrytown. If a Protestant and well recommended, this is a good and permanent place. Apply to Mr. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COME WELL REcommended, to do general housework. She must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 275 Madison-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

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NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
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TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, (ENGLISH, &c., &c.,) of European education, to instruct children (in a private family) under 14, in the usual branches, including Music, French, drawing, fancy work, &c. Must be an Episcopalian and experienced in teaching and bringing up children. Her pupils will be held responsible for their conduct. Address T. E. W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD THE amplest experience as an instructress of children, desires an engagement for the coming year in a family, where she will be willing to teach the younger children and take the general supervision of the house if desired. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. C. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, TO TEACH French in the Spring Hill Institute, six miles from Mobile. One capable of teaching French, Spanish and German, or French and German, preferred. Salary $500 and board to end of July, 1859. Traveling expenses to amount of $40, will be paid. Address, with recommendations, the Rev. J. J. NICHOLSON, Mobile, Ala.

A GERMAN FEMALE TEACHER, LATELY arrived, who speaks very little English, but is able to give perfect lesssons in music, French, German, &c., and to educate children, wants a situation in a private family at $9 per month, or board and the use of the piano for a number of children. Inquire at No. 442 Broadway, in the furniture store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUation for a few hours in the morning as teacher of English, French and drawing, or would accept a situation as resident teacher with board for an equivalent, with the afternoons allowed from other engagements. Address W. T., Box No. 3,016 New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS OF FIRST-CLASS MAKERS,
(Plain or carved,) in a variety of styles, lower than can be found elsewhere in the City. New Pianos and Melodions to let, or sold on instalments.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843, Broadway, New-York.

ATTENTION, PIANO-FORTE PURCHASERS, to the following prices: One magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, round corners, beautifully ornamented case, for $200, cost $375; one do. for $190; a splendid 7-octave rosewood, finished back same as front, for $230; carved legs, &c.; fully warranted. References to 1,600 piano-fortes sold in this City.
McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FAMILY WANTING TO sell their piano-forte, $500 instrument, 7-octave rosewood, round corners, carved legs, three rows of moulding on case, with beautiful pearl keys, splendid tone, short time in use, for nearly half its value; manufactured by well-known City makers of 20 years' experience; unexpired guarantee. Apply at No. 7 2d-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Also a superb New-York instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
H. E. MATHEWS.

A NEW AND ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood piano, with four large round corners, pearl keys and carved legs, made expressly for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, but not finished in time; has all the latest improvements. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th st. Price $250.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PREMIUM PIANOS, OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, offer a large and varied assortment, with all modern improvements and latest designs, at greatly-reduced prices, from $160 and upward, fully warranted.

A VERY SUPERIOR TONE, 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, will be sold at the exceedingly low price of $175; also, one 6¾ octave at $145; both great bargains, at J. & C. FISCHER'S warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Theatre.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAIN OF SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood grand diagonal piano, with full tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $220; been used a few months and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS. Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 490 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

$500 WANTED IN ADVANCE, AND WILL E. H. B. write on the subject.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DENINGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING—AT NO. 107 BLEECKER-ST., THIRD block west of Broadway. Two rooms on the second floor, furnished hall, gas and Croton—very desirable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Price $12 to $15.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen, in a private family, may be obtained by applying to No. 305 West 21st-st. The house is finely located, with modern conveniences, and easy of access. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—$9 PER WEEK FOR A PLEASANT room, including board, fire and light, for two gentlemen. Other rooms to let on reasonable terms. Four minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms, on the second story of No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., with board, convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, in a new and first-class house, well and conveniently located. Apply at No. 429 4th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG GENtleman and his wife, of sociable and quiet disposition, a second-story front room, with bedroom adjoining, with a respectable private and agreeable family in this City. No furniture required, except carpets and curtains. Late dinner preferred. Permanent arrangements will be made if suited. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, C. H. J., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

SHOULD ONE OR TWO FRIENDS WANT partial board in an English family, or each prefer a furnished or unfurnished room on the second floor, in a most desirable street, and house having all the modern improvements, without board, or entire board served up to them in English fashion,—such can be obtained by applying at No. 170 West 25th-st., or of Mr. H., No. 4 Wall-st., second story.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—One large front room on the third floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, &c., TO LET, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Meats served in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. Terms moderate. Also, two furnished parlors.

AMITY-PLACE.—NO. 26—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker; pleasant rooms to let for gentlemen, with board, from $3 50 to $4 per week; gas and fire included; a large front room for a family; also, a lady who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part payment. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, and where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st. near 2d-av. References exchanged.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE—EIGHTH-STREET—A desirable front room and bed-room on second floor, or a suite of two or three rooms, same floor, rear, to a family of adults, with full or partial board. Terms moderate to a permanent party. References exchanged.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

AT NO. 865 BROADWAY—ROOMS TO LET—consisting of parlors and bedrooms on first and second floors, suitable for family or a party of single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Private table.

WANTED—A ROOM OR SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, for three young gentlemen, near Broadway, between Bleecker and 4th sts., at moderate terms. Address G. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms to let to a family, with private table or on European plan.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room on the second floor; hot and cold water, gas and bath. References exchanged. Apply at 72 2d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CONstructing a line of telegraph from Savannah, Ga., *via* Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctortown, thence *via* Waynesville, Jeffersonton and King's Ferry to Callahan Station on the Fernandina Railroad, and thence on the railroad to Fernandina—the distance by railroad about eighty miles, and the same by ordinary highway; also, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, along the line of the railroad now in course of construction—distance about one hundred and fifty-five miles.

The poles to be of yellow pine or cypress, not less than five nor more than seven inches diameter at small end, and to be cut square across at same end; to be peeled and well trimmed, charred at the base, and to be placed sixty yards apart and sunk in the ground at least three feet. The insulators to be of the Lefferts pattern.

The wire to be of the best quality of galvanized iron No. 9. All the materials to be approved by the Superintendent of the Company, and the work to be performed under the supervision of an Agent of their selection.

The line to be trimmed out whenever necessary by, and at the expense of, the contractor, under the directions of the Supervising Agent, and the poles to be placed as staked out by said Agent.

Proposals, accompanied by responsible security, directed to the undersigned, must be sent to the office of Messrs. Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place, before the 10th of December next; and interviews can be had at the same place, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. CHAS. C. WALDEN, Superintendent.

TO MACHINISTS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to meet with a responsible and skillful machinist, who will contract to supply any desired quantity of some recently patented sewing machines, and who has ample facilities of machinery and capital to make them expeditiously, in a workmanlike manner, at low cost. A party preferred who will purchase some interest in the patents. Address, giving name and residence, T. D. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO THE HOSIERY TRADE.—A GENTLEman of long experience in the Hosiery trade—having bought abroad and at home, and having a very extensive connexion among customers—offers his services either as partner, manager, or buyer, to any well-established house that has the means and the enterprise to push this trade to the most vigorous extent. All communications will be considered confidential. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 1,334, New-York Post-office, with real name.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A YOUNG physician of excellent education and literary tastes, having ample leisure, desires to make himself useful to some one, either professionally, as a medical or physiological lecturer, editor, amanuensis, copyist, or in the execution of literary jobs, small or large; especially historical investigation and compilations, which is a favorite branch of study. Terms reasonable. Address XXX—XI, Box No. 3,956 New-York Post-Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, fixtures and lease of the oldest clothing establishment in the Bowery, having been successfully carried on for over twenty years by the present proprietor, who is going into the wholesale trade. Address CLOTHING, care of B. LOCKWOOD, Box No. 246 Chatham-square Post-Office.

TO PRINT-COLORERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received for coloring 50,000 Fashion Plates monthly, containing from four to five figures about the size of those in Godey's Ladies' Book. Also, for engraving the plates, printing them and furnishing the paper. Separate proposals for each. Address E. T. P., Box No. 636, Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE BUSINESS OF AN EXchange and collection office, well located and doing a good business; expenses light. A smart person with a moderate capital can realize a good percentage upon his investment. Satisfactory reason given for disposing of the business. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

$1,400.—FOR SALE—A GROCERY, FLOUR and feed business in Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, doing a business of $400 and $500 a week. The only reason for selling is a disagreement in the copartnership. Address J. V. D., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 35.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York

EDITOR OF THE TIMES—DEAR SIR: WILL you allow me to place an India-Rubber Spring Bed on your bedstead at your residence? Answer on Wednesday, and direct to INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED COMPANY, No. 59 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A FEW TAKEN TO BOARD FOR the Winter. For terms, &c., address E. J. HAND, Milburn, Essex County, N. J.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Lots on 5th-av., FRONTING THE PARK.
On 8th-av., FRONTING THE PARK.
On 76th and 77th sts.
On 9th-av.
On Broadway and 79th-st.
On Broadway and 98th-st.
Also, a large number of lots in the streets between the 8th and 9th avs., and on streets between 4th and 5th avs., in plots from 2 to 80 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE, the valuable property in Morrisania, known as the J. S. Ferguson property; one of the most eligible and desirable pieces of property in Morrisania, situated at the corner of 6th-st and Railroad-av., consisting of 16 lots of ground, together with a large and commodious dwelling with two wings attached, 10 well-furnished rooms, two large attics and cellars, range, sink, and water in the kitchen. Also, a small dwelling-house, carriage-house, barn, henery, stables, wash-house, &c., &c. Grounds beautifully laid out, all kinds of fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c. One block only from the dépôt. N. B.—This property must be seen to be appreciated. For sale on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock M., at H. Durell's Hotel, Morrisania; $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to NELSON SMITH, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 175 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farmhouse, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE a Hotel, containing Ball and Concert Rooms, to which is also attached a Lager-Bier Saloon, and Brewery, with cellar capable of containing 1,000 barrels. The place is now doing a large and profitable business, and will be disposed of to a responsible party on easy terms, the present proprietor wishing to retire from business. For a full description of the property, with terms, &c., apply to J. MONROE & CO., Commission Agent, No. 116 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—FOR $4,700—THE THREE-STORY House and Lot No. 33 Bond-st., Brooklyn, containing 14 rooms, calculated for a large family or boarding house. In perfect order outside and in; built by the former owner for his own use, in the best manner; but a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars; 20 minutes' walk from either ferry; heater, fine grape-vine and good yard. Oil-cloths and carpets will be sold low. Two-thirds of the money can remain on mortgage.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; house 3 x 40 feet, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with gas, water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, ice-house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH'S, No. 31 Nassau-st.

GRIST-MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Location unsurpassed—on a never-failing stream, a few miles from, and very convenient to, New York. Is in the best possible condition and doing a large and very profitable business. Parties wishing to undertake an established business of this character will find this a most desirable purchase. Address H. B. & Co., *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country-seat of 120 acres, lying directly on the Sound; capable of being divided into four parts, all having a fine water front. Would be sold at a low price on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Address O C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED house, for the Winter, or longer, as may be agreed upon; one where the owner would board in the family preferred. An unexceptional tenant for such a house may be found on application to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM.—100 ACRES SMOOTH land, well watered, plenty of fruit and wood, well fenced, buildings all in good order, situated in Westchester County, 46 miles *via* Harlem Railroad. A small dwelling house will be taken in exchange. Apply at No. 158 West 13th-st., in the evening.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, A WELL-FURnished house in the vicinity of Union-square, by a very small family, (without children,) now residing in the country. Address Box No. 2,615 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st. to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by JOHN L. DEEN, the Administrator of the goods, &c., of said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 30th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Nov 15 1858.
JOHN L. DEEN.
Administrator of JOHN DEEN, deceased.
RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate. n16-law6w Tu*

THIS NOTICE IS TO CERTIFY THAT ON or about the 10th day of July, 1857, I applied to Messrs. D. D. Field & Shuyter for a divorce from my wife, CECILIA ANN BAILEY; and on or about the 22d day of July, 1857, I served a notice on her out of the Supreme Court; and on the 14th day of October, 1858, the Judge of the Supreme Court made an order to have the cause tried before Mr. William Mitchell, referee, having found in the evidence, as matter of law, and has in his report, that the plaintiff, JAMES BAILEY, is entitled to judgment of divorce from his wife, CECILIA ANN BAILEY, and on the 24th day of November, 1858, the same was put on record, and a true copy of the same given to JAMES BAILEY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KIN[illegible], Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS [illegible] & CO.,
Salesroom No. [illegible]
TUESDAY, [illegible]
at 10 o'clock, at the [illegible]
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CHINA [illegible] FRENCH TOYS, FANCY GOODS, [illegible]
Fine Parian statuettes, China [illegible] figures, China dolls, articles of vertu, [illegible] portmonnaies, reticules, carpet-bags, &c., &c.
Also,
(By order of the assignee,)
300 lots French fancy goods [illegible]
comprising a general assortment for the trade.
Also,
A large assortment of Plated ware, rubber shoes, perfumery, &c., &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about 200 fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising landscapes, marines, scriptural, historical, interiors, and other pleasing subjects, by well-known artists, among which will be found specimens by Kenkale, P. E. Nicolie, Koekok, De Reusen, Peeters, Angus, Eveson, A. De Bylandt, Carabain, Van Bree, Jouselaere, Teniers, Bosh, Smets, Vahrenberg, and many others. The pictures are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and the public generally are invited to examine this really fine collection.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURniture, solid rosewood parlor suit, works of art, &c. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made household furniture, at the residence in West 14th-st., near 8th-av. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10,000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in Cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satin wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French-plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormulu clock, magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining-table, elegantly carved dining-room suit, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 90 10th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy-chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th-av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st, commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.

Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and craneage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts. at auction to close an estate. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.

ALSO, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No 81 Division-st.

JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.

For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of furniture without reserve, consisting of mahogany sofas, marble-top centre tables, mahogany chairs and etageres, gilt cornices, velvet carpets, ingrain stair carpets, polished oak extension table, mahogany rockers, mahogany marble-top bureaus, wash-stands, lace curtains, oil-cloth, silver plated stair rods, table spoons, cutlery, mahogany bedsteads, enameled painted suites, hair mattresses, champagne glasses, wine do., stove, &c., including a general assortment.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, TOYS, &c.—PEED & COLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, at 10 o'clock, at the large store known as the "Great Republic," Nos. 312 and 314 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of house furnishing goods, comprising silver-plated ware, Britannia, tin, willow and wooden ware, table and pocket cutlery, iron and hollow ware, fancy goods, baskets, &c.; also, a large quantity of costly toys, boys' sleighs, skates, &c. A. HORTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND AND FINAL SALE OF CRYSTAL PALACE IRON, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace square, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the remainder of the cast and wrought iron, parts of machinery and fountains, &c.; also, large iron cranes, cast-iron stoop risers and strings, large iron water-tanks, brown stone, &c., together with whatever remains unclaimed by exhibitors.

AUGUSTUS P. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS P. HYNARD will sell, on WEDNESDAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture contained in the above house. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, in the basement. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE.—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Bond-st. Property.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Sheriff, the valuable four-story brick house and lot No. 2 Bond-st, near Broadway; lot 26x100 feet. Auctioneer's Office No. 14 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 125 Ross-st., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., all the household furniture contained therein, consisting of every article usually found in a first-class furnished house; the whole to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a full assortment of Winter goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, BETWEEN the corner of Broadway and 32d-st. and No. 30 West 31st-st., a dark fur VICTORINE. The finder will be rewarded well by leaving it at No. 30 West 31st-st. [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$8,297,753 04
Average amount of Specie..........	1,857,010 25
Average amount of Circulation..........	233,320 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,946,920 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$979,813 00
Average amount of Specie..........	127,743 00
Average amount of Circulation..........	92,949 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	674,016 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 3, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Districts.......	$583,135 00
Average amount of Specie..........	67,246 00
Average amount of Circulation..........	96,811 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	378,138 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....		$5,755,846 17
Average amount of Specie..........		2,457,567 61
Notes of late Bank of America....	21,846 00	111,458 00
Average amount of Circulation....	89,612 00	
Average amount of Deposits..........		6,781,392 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$12,507,780 29
Average amount of Specie..........	2,691,878 34
Average amount of Circulation..........	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	7,985,822 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Richard Stacpoole, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,160,493 01
Average amount of Specie..........	130,921 17
Average amount of Circulation..........	142,796 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,234,475 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$4,254,867 61
Average amount of Specie..........	967,222 18
Average amount of Circulation..........	379,685 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	3,550,692 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December 1858.
Edward Robinson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,631,397 79
Average amount of Specie..........	317,114 24
Average amount of Circulation..........	85,108 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,481,956 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$4,068,547 81
Average amount of Specie..........	1,592,127 12
Average amount Circulation..........	170,620 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	5,120,563 56

City and County of New-York, ss—I, Robt. H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$3,806,668 73
Average amount of Specie..........	890,925 32
Average amount of Circulation..........	255,893 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	3,607,809 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$2,477,845 87
Average amount of Specie..........	468,663 12
Average amount of Circulation..........	228,781 00
Averoge amount of Deposits..........	2,190,033 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$360,044 28
Average amount of Specie..........	34,198 48
Average amouet of Circulation..........	99,728 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	325,163 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$1,616,432 79
Average amount of Specie..........	131,270 47
Average amount of Circulation..........	165,942 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,078,215 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
F. R. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$559,368 96
Average amount of Specie..........	66,689 42
Average amount of Circulation..........	93,878 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	337,012 31

City and County of New York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$2,050,557
Average amount of Specie..........	744,428
Average amount of Circulation..........	285,455
Average amount of Deposits..........	2,412,413

City and County of New York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858.

Averave amount of Loans and Discounts......	$712,302 65
Average amount of Specie..........	95,196 08
Average amount of Circulation..........	142 248 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	578,519 87

City and County of New York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$1,871,120 61
Average amount of Specie..........	611,744 79
Average amount of Circulation..........	
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,924,488 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Cartwright, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$3,804,768 40
Average amount of Specie..........	815,660 04
Average amount of Circulation..........	146,239 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	3,593,289 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$1,577,414 00
Average amount of Specie..........	419,829 07
Average amount of Circulation..........	128,139 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,690,830 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$247,168 00
Average amount of Specie..........	27,708 00
Average amount of Circulation..........	81,070 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	137,401 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1858.
Wm. H. Riblet, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,864,691 30
Average amount of Specie..........	287,425 83
Average amount of Circulation..........	144,900 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,655,950 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$717,248 69
Average amount of Specie..........	52,212 52
Average amount of Circulation..........	122,248 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	585,327 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$354,633 44
Average amount of Specie..........	60,839 81
Average amount of Circulation..........	42,169 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	258,069 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,368,215 11
Average amount of Specie..........	193,016 46
Average amount of Circlation..........	84,699 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	879,563 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$2,465,235 60
Average amount of Specie..........	274,706 00
Average amount of Circulation..........	204,441 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,549,470 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$863,435 54
Average amount of Specie..........	145,005 64
Average amount of Circulation..........	105,872 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	779,088 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Thomson, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$2,140,729 23
Average amount of Specie..........	331,834 37
Average amount of Circulation..........	243,128 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,906,971 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$5,071,811 84
Average amount of Specie..........	680,990 51
Average amount of Circulation..........	306,856 66
Average amount of Deposits..........	3,765,426 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$906,622 05
Average amount of Specie..........	119,174 45
Average amount of Circulation..........	117,162 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	677,384 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$1,691,159 82
Average amount of Specie..........	290,032 65
Average amount of Circulation..........	163,955 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,235,986 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$3,912,898 04
Average amount of Specie..........	832,129 19
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.	305,159 27
Average amount of Deposits..........	3,432,608 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$341,471 16
Average amount of Specie..........	76,899 75
Average amount of Circulation..........	71,744 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	230,026 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
A. D. W. Baldwin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$773,769 20
Average amount of Specie..........	152,786 49
Average amount of Circulation..........	128,259 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	676,859 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$2,483,793 15
Average amount of Specie..........	515,296 98
Average amount of Circulation..........	47,251 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	2,213,473 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$6,403,777 22
*Average amount of Specie..........	1,589,881 03
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	180,531 16
Average amount of Deposits..........	6,414,087 91

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$1,928,857 55
Average amount of Specie..........	218,753 98
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	139,247 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,115,642 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$7,372,368 45
Average amount of Specie..........	1,029,252 43
Average amount of Circulation..........	244,193 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	5,777,639 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$1,685,142 13
Average amount of Specie..........	189,558 15
Average amount of Circulation..........	120,492 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,088,578 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Cornelius R. Disosway, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$2,195,818 63
Average amount of Specie..........	298,985 69
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	134,268 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,183,078 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$377,503 32
Average amount of Specie..........	32,742 91
Average amount of Circulation..........	88,016 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	264,947 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$398,819 31
Average amount of Specie..........	61,850 74
Average amount of Circulation..........	134,443 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	179,002 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. S. McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$290,509 02
Average amount of Specie..........	23,683 74
Average amount of Circulation..........	114,473 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	288,599 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$346,556 77
Average amount of Specie..........	79,680 52
Average amount of Circulation..........	58,200 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	308,132 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$1,712,696 57
Average amount of Specie..........	333,489 88
Average amount of Circulation..........	116,521 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	1,436,625 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......	$527,061 42
Average amount of Specie..........	69,846 65
Average amount of Circulation..........	95,724 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	359,265 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of December, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$1,028,777 03
Average amount of Specie..........	155,385 62
Average amount of Circulation..........	129,281 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	861,926 [illegible]

City and County of New York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$4,391,561 98
Average amount of Specie..........	946,707 87
Average amount of Circulation..........	181,961 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	3,883,891 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
George E. Leefe, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$679,708 40
Average amount of Specie..........	138,777 75
Average amount of Circulation..........	116,980 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	584,333 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of December, 1858.
P. S. Palmer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts....	$3,539,592 98
Average amount of Specie..........	629,425 27
Average amount of Circulation..........	118,872 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	2,847,711 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$1,140,210 76
Average amount of Specie..........	221,626 57
Average amount of Circulation..........	95,720 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	919,122 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Archibald Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$1,288,104 74
Average amount of Specie..........	193,421 63
Average amount of Circulation..........	182,085 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	857,815 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$3,877,537 00
Average amount of Specie..........	2,152,239 00
Average amount of Circulation..........	85,325 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	5,269,142 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts...	$1,284,682 23
Average amount of Specie..........	154,055 95
Average amount of Circulation..........	287,662 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	754,625 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
E. B. Fellowes, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..........	$2,877,873 08
Average amount of Specie..........	417,867 61
Average amount of Circulation..........	183,758 00
Average amount of Deposits..........	2,329,470 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—BANKERS wishing a Commissioner of Deeds to call for the above statements, will address a note to J. O. HARGER, *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.

L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,

Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 20
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Co., }
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1858. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company held this day, Mr. CARLISLE NORWOOD was unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of Cornelius V. Anderson, deceased.

By order, ZOPHAR MILLS,
Secretary pro tem.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. of the profits, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after Saturday, Dec. 4. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of the 6th. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK, DEC. 3, 1858. THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT Bonds, and Illinois unregistered Bonds of 1860, wanted by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER BONDS of 1860, and Dividend Scrip of same Company, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 54 East 13th-st.

In consideration of the great number of pupils at the Saturday noon Class, Mr. CHARRUAUD deems it advisable and necessary not to receive any more pupils the present term.

Dec. 14, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 3½ o'clock to 5½ P. M., a Class for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, will commence. The same attention, &c., as at the other class will be given.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AMANDA KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.

LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

d7-law10wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN, WATTS SHERMAN, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN and CHARLES H. DABNEY against HENRY STEEGMANN and EDWARD STEEGMANN.—(Summons for a money demand on contract.)—To EDWARD STEEGMANN—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and three cents, with interest from Sept. 12, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1858.

VAN BUREN & BURNHAM,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n23-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.

ELIZABETH T. HUNT, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PARMENTER, }

s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILILAM C. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.

GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.

n2-law6wTu*

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE:
ICHABOD SHERMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)

Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.

First class, cabin passage $15 | Deck..........$6
Through in 48 hours, or less.

SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The favorite Steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Captain FOSTER, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

NOTICE.—The steamship NASHVILLE being temporarily withdrawn for a trip or two, the steamer JAMES ADGER will take her place, therefore there will be no steamer on Wednesday next, Dec. 8.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLIPPER-SHIP "COMET,"
TODD, Commander.
Pier No. 15, East River,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

In consequence of continued stormy weather we have been unable to take in cargo, and the sailing of this ship is necessarily postponed until
SATURDAY, Dec. 11,
At which time we expect to put her to sea positively.

Shippers will oblige by forwarding their goods without delay, and handing in their bills of lading for signature.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

The fine clipper DERBY will follow the COMET, and has now a large portion of cargo on board.

CALIFORNIA LINE VIA NICARAGUA.

Office of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co., New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, CHURCHILL Commander, 2,000 tons burden, belonging to this Line, is now due at this port, and is hourly expected to arrive. There are a few berths remaining unsold by this steamer for her next trip by this line to California.

Persons wishing to secure a passage will be furnished with tickets at this Office, as the WASHINGTON will be dispatched immediately after her arrival. Should the steamer not arrive within a reasonable time, all passage money paid at this office to secure berths will be returned on demand on presentation of the ticket.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........	$130
Second Cabin Passage..........	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........	$110
Second Cabin Passage..........	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN Capt. GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock, A. M.

The PERSIA will sail on the 22d December.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can have them brought out in any of the ships of these unequaled lines of packets at the lowest possible rates.

Sight drafts payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for £1 and upwards, on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th st., New-York.

The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—HARLEM RAILROAD FOR ALBANY AND TROY.
FARE REDUCED TO $2.
Commencing Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION, NEW-YORK.

10 A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 P. M. Express, through in 5½ hours, without change of cars, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad Train for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY

7:45 A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 P. M. Express, through without change of cars, arriving at 26th-st. dépôt, New-York, at 9:30 P. M.

This Road is now in excellent order, provided with its own telegraph, equipped with new and commodious cars, and for speed, safety and comfort is equal to any other route.

Dépôt in New-York, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

Tickets procured and Baggage checked at the office, corner of Maiden-lane and Dean-st., Albany, or at dépôt, East Albany.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 5:25 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris—who is the first Venereal Surgeon living—and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretion which engender and feed disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 223 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S VELPEAU'S CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, Curling's, and the venereal hospital practice of Paris and London. As some persons afflicted with seminal debility, and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs, may not be aware of the fact, Dr. LARMONT takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City whose connection with the European Hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases. All who have been unsuccessfully and barbarously treated with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, &c., will be presented with proofs by Dr. LARMONT that he will permanently cure them in the shortest possible time. Patients have private and separate rooms. Those living at a distance can be cured at Home, through the Express and Mail, as well and privately as at the Office, as the Medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Office No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y. Hours 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner hereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

[The annual Charter election occurring to-day, no Court will be in session.]

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1857, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1609, 795, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 1015, 870.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Demurrers—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29. Law and Justice—Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

Superior Court.—Nos. 100, 64 6, 647, 648, 692, 697, 647 700, 716, 718, 727, 737, 745, 728, 347, 184, 150, 482, 693½, 318, 307, 372, 171, 435.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In re The People vs. Michael Cangemi.—Yesterday the Court-room and all the approaches thereto were crowded to repletion, not less than one thousand persons being in attendance, and a number of persons, of course, as witnesses and spectators. The District-Attorney, the Attorney-General and the Hon. John McKeon appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman for the prisoner. Mr. Blankman asked to have the proceedings postponed until Wednesday, in order to afford time for further consultation with their client. Counsel for the prosecution admitted that the trial could not be commenced this day, as to-morrow would be the election, and the Courts would not sit; but would suggest that if there were any preliminary objections, such matters might be disposed of this day. Mr. Blankman said the whole matter had better lie over until Wednesday. He left a sick-room to come to Court, and was too sick to proceed with any argument.

The District-Attorney said the counsel for the other side must be ready by Wednesday with the impanneling of the Jury.

Mr. Ashmead said he would make no stipulations. They would be prepared by Wednesday to argue and contend for the rights of their client. He (Mr. A.) knew that the prosecution were clamorous for blood in this case, and what he asked from the discretion of the Court he would not accept as a concession from the District-Attorney.

Judge Ingraham said it would be well for counsel in this case to abstain from any personal remarks.

Mr. McKeon said the charge of "clamoring for blood" did not affect him, and for his part he had been too much accustomed to such accusations against prosecutors to pay any attention to them.

The Court ordered the case to stand for Wednesday. The calling of the panel of petit jurors was proceeded with, and a large proportion of the panel liberated.

Michael Cancemi was present in Court, looked well in health, and as well-dressed and indifferent as at any other of the three trials for the murder of Policeman Anderson.

DECISIONS.

Chas. H. Mills vs. Edmund Beebe—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Same vs. Same—Motion denied.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

One thousand jurors were summoned for the fourth trial of Cancemi, in this Court yesterday; but, in view of election-day, all proceedings were postponed till to-morrow, (Wednesday,) when the impannelling of jurors will commence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The December Term of this Court commenced yesterday, but nothing of importance transpired, election day supervening. On Wednesday the Recorder will deliver his charge to the Grand Jury. The argument in the case of the indicted City officials was postponed till Saturday.

The Knox Perjury Case.

Before Justice Osborne.

The argument in this case was continued yesterday at the Tombs Police Court.

Mr. James M. Smith, (ex-Recorder,) on behalf of the prosecution, contended that Mr. Knox was guilty of perjury in swearing that the three notes of $2,500 each, on which he had borrowed $7,500, had been given in renewal of old notes which he was by agreement to pay only in part. Mr. S. reviewed the authorities on the rule requiring two witnesses to sustain a charge of perjury. He cited Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, p. 823 to 826; The People *vs.* Burden, 9 Barbour, 468, and Dodge *vs.* The State, 4 Zabriskie, (N. J.,) p. 455, for the proposition that the testimony of one witness is sufficient to warrant a conviction for perjury, when, in addition thereto, it is proved that the accused has, himself, contradicted the statement charged to be false. Whether the defendant had any set-off against the claim on the notes or not is immaterial, the question being whether the notes had been given on the argument set up in the answer, that they should not be considered due and payable at their maturity. As to the suggestion that the answer was drawn up by mistake, it is entirely unfounded, as the allegations are specific and in detail. In every material particular, said Mr. S., the swearing was false and wilful, and the corrupt motive is apparent. It was also clearly established by the testimony that Mr. Knox had no further claim on Mr. Morris on account of any alterations and repairs alleged to have been made by the former, as the account had been settled in November, 1854, though this is immaterial. It is the magistrate's duty to commit for trial whenever there is probable cause for the prosecution.

James T. Brady, Esq., argued in favor of the motion to dismiss the complaint. He referred to the card referred to by the counsel for the prosecution, which had been published by Mr. Knox, and said that ever since he had been arrested the prisoner had been in the custody of an officer. To whomsoever he owed this indulgence, instead of having been committed during the progress of the examination, he should be grateful. Perjury, whenever it is committed, is deliberately committed, and more generalities, such as Mr. Graham had indulged in, should not be allowed, for it has yet to be seen whether this charge detracted the slightest iota from the defendant's character. It has been said that there is no crime more frequently committed in this City than that of perjury. When proper allowances are made for liability to mistakes, for inadvertence and ignorance, it will be seen that it is a crime but rarely committed. The law has thrown safeguards around a man charged with this crime. It must be proved that the accused made a statement under oath in a judicial proceeding relative to a *material* subject involved; that such statement was false, and that the accused, well knowing it to be false, yet wilfully and maliciously made it. Then there must be two witnesses to sustain the charge, or what in point of law is equivalent to two witnesses. In illustration of this, Mr. B. referred to a case which occurred in this City a short time ago. A lawyer stated, while on the stand as a witness, that he had no interest in the subject matter of a certain suit. Afterwards it transpired that he had sent a written notice that he had a lien upon property involved. He was indicted, and the Judge held that those papers were only declarations of the accused, which were insufficient testimony, as no amount of declarations could amount to the testimony of a witness. The learned gentlemen on the other side differ as to the points on which the defendant has perjured himself. Mr. B. said this was the first time he had been connected with any prosecution for false swearings to pleadings under the code. It is startling to contemplate the number of prosecutions that would be instituted if for every false oath in such pleadings there could be an indictment. In one of its sections the code anticipates that parties in their pleadings would commit radical errors. Sometimes on the trial a state of affairs totally different from that set forth in the pleadings will appear. The passage in the answer, set out in the affidavit of Mr. Morris, is of itself wholly insufficient and irrelevant to the issue. There is no falsehood in the answer, and no discrepancy between it and the testimony given by the defendant before the Referee. He analyzed the two statements at length to sustain the proposition. One point, however, is perfectly decisive of the case; not one particle of evidence has been offered to prove that the answer had been read over by Knox, or that he knew the contents or had the means of knowing them. Knox only signed his name at the foot of the *jurat*, the answer itself being signed by G. W. Stevens, Attorney. This is different from the form of swearing to answers in Chancery under the old practice. We do not charge Mr. Stevens with being responsible for all this. It may be the fault of the code. Wherever the blame lies it is none the less certain that it is fatal to the prosecution. It was for them to have called Mr. Stevens, and not for the defence. Besides it does not appear that Mr. Hutchins was vested with authority to administer an oath. Morris's oath and Russell's affidavit are to be placed against Knox's testimony. The testimony of Knox and Morris balance one another. Russel does not disturb this balance, as, from the circumstances of the case he cannot contradict Knox. The answer alleges transactions with the plaintiff, and Russel cannot negative it. All that he pretends to be conclusive about, and all that he can be conclusive about, is the agreement made in his presence. The agreement made between Knox and Morris about alterations in the basement was unlimited in its terms, and embraced any alterations that might be made at any time; and, with the understanding then had, Knox was entitled to call on Morris for half the expenses. An attempt had been made to show that the agreement was confined to what was done in 1854, but it had failed, for there were not two witnesses to prove that Morris had not made the compact as alleged. Proofs in the case all support the conclusion that Knox had no intention to state an untruth. He must have made an error or been misunderstood. It is very unlikely that a bad man would have been so foolhardy as to deliberately state a falsehood which two witnesses, and documents beside, could prove to be such, much less is such an action predicable of Mr. Knox. The decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of the People *vs.* Burden, 9 Barb., 468, that there might be a conviction for perjury, on the admission of the accused that he had committed perjury, is an absurdity. As to the payment of the notes by Knox, that may have been to purchase Morris' peace. Besides, it did not prejudice his claim for half the cost of the repairs. Mr. Brady referred to the fact that though the answer was put in last October, no legal proceedings for perjury had been instituted until this late date, and asked why the delay? It is not the duty of the Justice to commit a man for trial in order that doubtful questions of law may be settled in his case. Police Courts are designed to defend a man from the annoyance and unnecessary expense of protracted litigation, and since the prosecution has failed in proving the falsity of the matter sworn to, and in every other essential particular, it is the duty of the Justice to dismiss the case at its present stage. As for the gratitude the counsel had so eloquently said was due to Mr. Morris from Mr. Knox, the balance when struck would be found to be on the other side. The counsel on both sides handed Justice Osborn their briefs, as he desired to take time to consider his decision.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: Your statement in this day's paper is erroneous. Having been a candidate for the nomination of Comptroller, in opposition to Mr. Robert T. Haws, who has the "American" nomination as well as that of the "Republican" Party, I deem it but justice to myself to say that my vote and personal influence will be exerted for Robert T. Haws for Comptroller, and Frederick C. Wagner for Governor of the Almshouse.

In view of the foregoing I trust you will do me the justice to recall the expressions which would, in connection with the remarks referred to, charge me with base and selfish motives.

Yours,
GEO. W. MORTON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 6.

$500	Illinois Interest..	104½	20	Sixth-av. R. R.....	121½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	94¼	200	Brooklyn City R.R.	112
2,000	do..........	94	300	Reading Railroad..	51½
5,000	do..........	94⅛	100	do.........s10	51
10,000	Virginia 6s...s30	96	1500	do..........	51
3,000	do..........	96½	400	do.........s30	50⅞
10,000	do........s10	96¼	700	do..........	50¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	89	400	do.........s30	50½
10,000	do..........	88¾	300	do.........s10	50½
10,000	do........b60	88¾	100	do.........s30	50⅜
6,000	do..........	88½	47	Buf. & St. L. R. R.	89¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76.	101	350	M Cen. R. R......	52
2,000	E. R. R. 1st m. b.	98	50	do........b60	52
2,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83.	78½	50	do........s30	52
3,000	E. R. R. Bs, '75..	48	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	21⅜
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.	91½	300	do..........	21¼
2,000	Chi., St. P. & Fon Dulac L. G. Bs.....	14	400	M.S. & N. Ia. G'd S.	51
1,000	Lk.F.&W1stMtBs	73	100	do........s10	51
1,000	Mil&M.2dMt10Bs	68	150	do........s30	50⅞
1,000	Han.&St.Jos.Bds	64½	250	do..........	51⅛
5	Bank of America...	112½	50	do........s10	51
8	Hanover Bank....	89½	50	Ill. Cen. RR.....b60	75
100	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	90½	100	do..........	74½
300	do..........	90	5	Clev.Col.&Cin RR.	95
50	Am. Guano Co......	9½	295	Gal. & Chi. RR....	72½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.s12	83⅜	150	do........s30	72½
400	do..........	83⅜	100	do..........	72⅝
500	do.......p & c	83⅜	100	do........s30	72⅝
100	do........s3	83½	65	do..........	72¾
1700	do........b60	83⅝	100	do........b60	73
50	do........b30	83⅝	350	do..........	72⅞
300	do........b3	83⅝	200	do........b3	73
100	do........s15	83½	50	do........s60	72¾
100	Erie Railroad......	18	300	Clev. & Toledo R...	31⅞
50	do........b30	18	100	do........b60	32
100	do..........	17⅞	50	do........b30	32
850	do..........	17¾	100	do........b60	31⅞
150	do........s30	17⅝	700	do..........	31¾
150	do........s10	17⅝	50	Chic. & R. I. R..b10	62
200	Hudson River R.R.	33½	650	do..........	62
200	do........b60	33½	100	do........s30	61¾
20	Harlem Railroad...	12	100	do........s30	61⅞
100	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	29	100	do........s10	62

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	United St. 5s, '65.	104½	100	N. Y. Cent. R..opg	83⅝
5,000	Un. St. 5s, '74....	104½	100	do.......p&c	83¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	94¼	200	do.......opg	83¾
5,000	do..........	94⅛	50	do.......b30	83⅞
11,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	88¾	50	do.......opg	83⅞
8,000	do..........	88⅝	100	do.......b10	83⅞
10,000	N. Car. St.'6s.s10	97½	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.b60	33¾
8,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	88	57	do..........	33¾
15,000	La Ce.&M.L.G.B.	26¾	100	Reading R. R......	51
5,000	do........b60	26¾	200	do..........	51⅛
100	Chi. & R. I. RR.s30	62¼	300	do........s30	51
5	Pacific M. St. Co...	90	100	do........s60	51
150	do..........	89¾	100	M. S.& N.I. G. S.b30	51¼
100	do..........	89⅝	50	do..........	51⅛
70	do..........	89½	100	Ill. Cent. R. R..s60	74¾
100	do........s60	89¼	200	do........s60	74½
50	do........s3	89¾	100	do........b60	75
100	do........s60	89½	50	Gal. & Ch. R. R s30	73
300	Erie R. R.........	17¾	200	do........s30	73½
100	Panama R. R......	119¼			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000	Mil. City 7s......	70	100	N.Y. Con.Stage Co.	85
2,000	Memphis City 6s.	65	50	Knick. Stage Co...	49
5,000	C. & R.I.R.R.7s.	93	100	Prismatic Turn. Co.	3
500	New-York City5s	93¼	25	Chatham Bank....	80¾
1,000	do..........	91	20	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20½
3,000	Pike Co. 10s.....	60	10	Pacific M. S Co....	91
8,000	Rac.&Mis.R.R.8s.	42	10	Am. Guano Co.....	$10½
1,000	G.W.M.I.Sp.'57..	69	1,334	Am. Min'gMill Co.	1¾c
1,000	do.......'58	60	25	Shoe & Leather Bk.	114
5,000	B.,N.Y.&E.R 1st	71	20	Bk.of the S.of.N.Y.	102½
3,000	C.&M.R.R.1stmg	75½	10	Am. Ex. Bank.....	105½
3,000	C., H & D.R.R.8s	74	15	Col. Mar. Ins. Co..	100
5,000	Han'k Co., Ill.,8s	70	40	Humboldt F.In.Co.	100
1,000	Chicago City 6s.	78½	10	G. W. M. Ins. Co..	142
1,000	M. & B. R. R. 8s.	35	10	G. B., M. & C. R. R.	6
200	C.,St.P.&F.du L.R.R	5			

Monday, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 4—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank, separately, in another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 27:

Increase in Loans......................	$752,626
Increase in Specie......................	249,996
Increase in Circulation..................	186,060
Increase in Gross Deposits.............	755,101
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.........	824,194

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 5, 1857.	Dec. 4, 1858.	Nov 27, 1858.
Capital..........	$63,519,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans...........	96,333,687	126,338,324	125,585,698
Specie..........	26,069,832	27,407,727	27,157,731
Circulation.......	6,555,000	7,838,517	7,652,457
Gross Deposits....	78,492,065	109,338,334	108,583,233
Exchanged.......	14,047,690	19,797,165	19,866,258
Undrawn.........	64,444,375	89,541,169	88,716,975
In Sub-Treasury..	3,966,412	6,345,591	6,786,786

The Bank Averages, as anticipated in our review of the movement of the past week, this morning, show a moderate increase in all departments. The changes are consistent with each other, and with the further accumulation of Deposits at this point. While the addition to the Loan column is by no means general, some of the large Banks have been favored with a good offering of prime short acceptances for Southern account. The Money Market opens, for the present week, quiet in tone and easy in rates. The Foreign Exchanges for Wednesday's packet thus far indicate no important movement. Prime Bills are in comparatively few hands, and are held for 109¼@109½ per cent.

Some further heavy sales of *short* Stocks were made at the early session of the Brokers to-day on *political* grounds. One commission firm appeared to have orders against the Share list, indiscriminately, and sold about 7,000 shares. This induced some of the speculative jobbers at the Board to follow in the same direction. There were good buyers, however, ready to avail of the opportunity to add to the *Bull* account, and prices, as compared with the closing of Saturday, were at no time more than ¼@½ ℔ cent lower, and this difference was recovered immediately after the adjournment. With *two o'clock* came the President's Message, and *no war*, and nothing in the treatment of our Foreign relations indicating a different temper or the avowal of a more belligerent purpose than was generally looked for. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive why the contrary calculation should have been indulged by the knowing ones who had seen or heard the Message read or interpreted, to the extent of selling *short* three or four millions of stock. At the Second Board the tone was, of course, strongly upward, although the prominent *Bear* sellers very prudently refrained from manifesting their disappointment. The rise in prices from the morning's sales was from ⅜ to 1½ ℔ cent. New York Central, before the final close, brought 84@84⅛; Rock Island 62⅞@63; Galena 73⅞@74; Reading 51⅜@51½, and others in proportion. In State Stocks, at the First Board, some considerable contracts were made in Missouris and Virginias. In reference to Missouris, several rumors were put in circulation as to a fresh supply from the West—among others that the rise of Exchange at Chicago on New-York had induced some of the free bankers in Illinois to sell in anticipation of the withdrawal of part of their circulation secured with the State Auditor by the deposit of Missouri Bonds. Another, that the State of Missouri herself will soon be a large seller to meet the January interest. However these things may be—though we have no reason to believe that either is true—there is certainly no question as to the prompt payment of every dollar of the January interest due in New-York at the Bank of Commerce. The stock in the afternoon was in request at 88⅝@¾ ℔ cent. The general market closed firm after the printed list.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $199,547 in excess of its receipts; reducing the balance at New-York to $6,145,544.

LOANS TO BROKERS—QUARTERLY RETURN.

Bank.	Amount.	Bank.	Amount.
Union..........	$971,250	Merchants'.......	$753,900
State..........	5,000	Shoe and Leather.	280,750
Leather........	71,100	Marine..........	19,500
Dry Dock.......	94,200	Market..........	22,000
Manhattan......	63,933	Mercantile.......	82,500
Seventh Ward....	240,000	Merchants' Ex....	15,000
Am. Exchange....	339,456	Metropolitan.....	33,000
Artisans'.......	12,373	N. Y. Exchange..	10,298
Atlantic........	12,400	Ocean...........	32,175
Commerce.......	70,500	Oriental.........	45,000
Commonwealth...	7,477	Park............	142,500
North America...	3,375	People's.........	10,000
Republic........	195,105	Phenix..........	28,000
Butchers'.......	1,000	Importers'.......	37,532
Citizens'.......	76,845	Fulton..........	119,373
City...........	63,300	Corn Exchange....	73,100
Continental.....	83,200	21 Banks........	Nil.
Total, Sept. 25			$4,015,142

We compile the above from the verified returns made by each Bank in this City to the Bank Department, as on Sept. 25, 1858, the close of the last Bank quarter. We do so in order to afford our neighbor of the *Tribune*, who hastily impeaches the integrity of these returns in the following paragraph, the opportunity either to revise his opinion or else to give it plausibility, by pointing out the particular Bank or Banks in the list which he has reason to believe are in the practice of giving a wide latitude to the law of the land in reporting and swearing to their true condition. The *Tribune* charges:

> "The comparatively small amount under the head of 'Loans to Brokers' shows that bank managers take *a wide latitude* in defining the significance of the term. The amount actually loaned to 'Brokers,' *as that name was understood by the Legislature which passed the Bank-law is probably nearer twenty than four millions.*"

For years past the grossest misapprehension has prevailed on the Street, where there is always an interest to magnify as well as to depreciate, in reference to the extent of Bank Loans on demand to Brokers. But this will hardly excuse our neighbor in throwing discredit upon the official data placed before the country from the Bank Department, unless he *knows* more than he has yet chosen to tell.

The following is the business of the Michigan Southern Road for November, 1857 and 1858:

	1858.	1857.
From Passengers..........	$77,894 37	$101,669 56
Freight..................	73,201 98	71,665 49
Mails....................	4,485 62	3,985 22
Express and miscellaneous.	18,441 42	5,425 47
Total....................	$174,023 39	$182,745 47
Expense..................	99,087 73	137,401 54
Net profits..............	$74,935 66	$45,343 93

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for November were:

Freight..............................	$67,999 28
Passengers..........................	36,758 82
Mails, &c...........................	3,000 00
Total................................	$107,758 10

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.
Artisans' Bank...	$979,813	$967,423	$127,743	$119,223
Am. Exchange Bk	8,029,753	8,066,242	1,857,010	1,606,520
Atlantic Bank....	583,135	574,916	67,246	54,241
Bk. of America...	5,755,846	5,836,581	2,457,567	2,403,569
Bk. of Commerce.	12,507,780	12,461,961	2,691,878	3,017,496
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,160,493	1,140,196	130,094	163,162
Bk. of New-York.	4,254,867	4,405,591	967,222	848,978
Bk. of N. America	1,631,397	1,625,589	317,114	339,209
Bk. of Republic..	4,068,547	3,718,842	1,592,127	1,413,519
Bk. St. New-York	3,806,668	3,371,813	890,925	1,153,098
Broadway Bank..	2,477,845	2,517,914	468,663	410,342
Bull's Head Bank	360,044	347,168	34,198	30,941
Butch.& Drov. Bk	1,616,432	1,603,131	131,270	260,773
Chatham Bank...	559,368	552,768	66,689	103,995
Chemical Bank..	2,050,557	2,018,958	744,428	952,651
Citizens' Bank...	712,302	738,136	95,196	86,856
City Bank......	1,871,120	1,838,841	611,744	538,422
Continental Bank	3,804,768	3,703,264	815,660	771,925
Corn Exch. Bank	1,577,414	1,648,109	419,829	246,370
East River Bank.	247,168	246,733	27,708	31,469
Fulton Bank.....	1,864,691	1,903,129	287,425	300,981
Greenwich Bank.	717,348	726,419	52,212	96,359
Grocers' Bank....	354,633	360,731	60,839	41,613
Hanover Bank...	1,368,245	1,397,318	193,016	179,551
Imp.&Traders' Bk	2,465,235	2,500,783	274,706	251,088
Irving Bank.....	863,435	866,477	145,005	163,770
Leather Man. Bk.	2,140,729	2,145,919	331,834	333,280
Manhattan Co....	5,071,811	5,175,407	680,990	699,596
Marine Bank.....	906,622	918,578	119,174	120,577
Market Bank.....	1,691,159	1,677,728	230,032	281,948
Mechanics' Bank.	3,912,898	3,830,702	832,179	793,247
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	341,471	333,051	76,899	96,695
Mech. & Trad. Bk	773,769	773,256	152,786	162,378
Mercantile Bank.	2,483,793	2,558,449	515,296	348,270
Merchants' Bank.	6,403,777	6,152,590	1,589,881	1,758,400
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,928,857	1,946,839	218,753	256,767
Metropolitan Bank	7,372,368	7,290,038	1,029,252	1,125,476
Nassau Bank.....	1,685,142	1,664,248	189,558	228,570
National Bank...	2,195,818	2,179,450	298,985	302,557
N.Y. County Bank	377,503	392,129	32,742	33,899
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	398,819	425,329	61,850	63,505
N. Y. Exch. Bank	290,509	289,039	23,683	21,136
North River Bank	346,556	353,816	79,680	63,078
Ocean Bank......	1,712,696	1,751,711	333,489	291,118
Oriental Bank...	527,061	536,708	69,846	70,589
Pacific Bank.....	1,028,777	1,070,171	155,385	191,651
Park Bank.......	4,391,561	4,232,060	946,707	998,628
People's Bank...	679,708	680,253	138,777	135,703
Phenix Bank.....	3,539,592	3,425,215	629,425	814,724
St. Nicholas Bank	1,140,210	1,130,615	224,626	230,497
Seventh Ward Bk	1,288,104	1,301,209	193,421	204,068
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,877,537	36,119	2,152,239	1,330,785
Tradesmen's Bank	1,264,682	1,298,018	154,055	148,807
Union Bank......	2,877,873	2,812,144	417,867	470,603
Total...........	126,338,324	125,585,698	27,407,727	27,157,731
	Increase....	$752,626	Increase..	$249,996

Banks.	Deposits—Gross.		Deposits—Net.	
	Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.	Dec 4.	Nov. 27.
Artisans' Bank...	$674,016	$649,141	$573,525	$544,007
Am. Exchange Bk	6,946,[illegible]	6,681,593	5,766,665	5,594,561
Atlantic Bank....	378,138	368,667	270,916	240,255
Bk. of America...	6,781,392	6,717,523	5,782,194	5,810,310
Bk. of Commerce.	7,985,822	8,415,226	6,566,606	6,955,617
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,234,475	1,232,782	775,710	777,667
Bk. of New-York.	3,550,692	3,613,382	2,875,518	2,959,125
Bk. of N. America	1,481,956	1,540,186	901,404	1,002,615
Bk. of Republic..	5,120,553	4,630,646	3,938,955	3,596,762
Bk. St. New-York	3,607,809	3,992,426	2,476,090	2,739,606
Broadway Bank..	2,190,033	2,122,718	1,928,835	1,577,986
Bull's Head Bank	325,163	304,693	325,163	304,694
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,078,215	1,174,914	989,672	1,078,983
Chatham Bank...	337,012	360,343	290,499	316,840
Chemical Bank...	2,412,413	2,588,938	2,216,231	2,404,105
Citizens' Bank...	578,519	585,805	505,894	506,767
City Bank.......	1,924,488	1,822,753	1,518,405	1,397,497
Continental Bank	3,593,289	3,404,863	2,864,913	2,729,019
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,690,830	1,609,821	1,052,961	918,420
East River Bank..	137,401	143,794	137,401	143,794
Fulton Bank......	1,655,950	1,683,421	1,482,121	1,503,270
Greenwich Bank..	585,327	611,701	544,247	574,176
Grocers' Bank....	258,069	226,331	258,070	226,331
Hanover Bank....	879,563	865,930	638,063	654,312
Imp.& Traders' Bk	1,549,470	1,524,490	1,311,789	1,305,198
Irving Bank......	779,088	806,623	638,900	666,540
Leather Man. Bk.	1,908,971	1,868,503	1,369,132	1,353,598
Manhattan Co....	3,765,426	3,903,389	3,130,456	3,226,279
Marine Bank.....	677,384	726,362	473,246	485,456
Market Bank.....	1,235,986	1,268,429	1,041,268	1,085,456
Mechanics' Bank.	3,432,608	3,460,326	2,731,303	2,802,787
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	230,026	231,433	230,027	231,433
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	676,859	685,889	637,383	636,547
Mercantile Bank.	2,213,473	2,178,021	1,887,962	1,842,972
Merchants' Bank.	6,414,087	6,371,006	5,283,049	5,106,056
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,155,642	1,192,703	899,229	931,474
Metropolitan Bk..	5,777,639	5,902,283	4,773,378	4,760,240
Nassau Bank.....	1,088,578	1,079,100	930,483	949,387
National Bank...	1,183,078	1,143,991	963,938	930,101
N. Y. County Bk.	264,947	281,175	264,948	281,175
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	179,002	184,879	179,002	184,879
N. Y. Exch. Bank	288,599	311,440	288,600	311,440
North River Bank	308,132	299,517	308,132	299,518
Ocean Bank......	1,436,625	1,386,814	1,158,289	1,086,327
Oriental Bank....	359,265	370,727	333,491	342,468
Pacific Bank.....	861,926	932,859	769,387	842,681
Park Bank.......	3,883,891	3,808,493	3,325,840	3,265,988
People's Bank....	584,333	577,952	509,946	516,179
Phenix Bank.....	2,847,711	2,924,885	2,305,510	2,389,380
St. Nicholas Bank	919,122	876,149	775,962	747,738
Seventh Ward Bk	857,815	878,041	743,903	745,288
Shoe & Leath. Bk	5,269,142	4,160,788	4,965,763	3,919,683
Tradesmen's Bank	754,625	775,235	673,709	692,729
Union Bank......	2,329,470	2,[illegible]33,690	1,927,177	1,915,146
Total...........	109,338,334	108,583,233	89,541,169	88,716,945
	Increase...	$755,101	Increase..	$824,194

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE on all parts of the Northwest, and remitted for on day of payment.
E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,
Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....Monday, Dec. 6.

No public sales to-day.

There has been, for a few days past, a current street report of the sale of 106 lots above Yorkville. As we understand it, on or about the year 1850 Mr. Gale bought the lots hereinafter-mentioned for $60 per lot—total, say $6,360. He sold them last week to Francis P. Furnald for $51,000. Mr. Furnald immediately turned round and resold them for $67,000, being an advance of $16,000. The lots were located as follows: 43 lots in a solid body, commencing on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets; 7 lots and a gore on the south side of One Hundred and First-street, 155 feet west of the Fourth-avenue; 25 lots lying together on the west side of the same avenue, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets; and 30 lots in a compact form on the west side of the same avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets. Those who are familiar with this part of the city need not be told that it has hitherto been regarded as the most inviting location to be obtained.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell report the sale of four lots on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $2,000 per lot.

Mr. John Paterson informs us that he has sold to Mr. Abraham Michaelbacker, for the sum of $31,500, twenty-five lots, Nos. 6 to 30, on the north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 6, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls.......	53	23	—	76
Flour, bbls.......	12,790	3,182	2,375	18,347
Wheat, bushels....	7,500	—	—	7,500
Corn, bushels.....	5,500	—	—	5,500
Barley, bushels....	15,659	—	—	15,659
Oats, bushels.....	8,000	—	—	8,000
Provisions, pkgs....	4,836	1,820	1,491	8,147
Whisky, bbls......	416	206	—	622

ASHES—Are heavy and languid. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 50 bags Java at 14½c.; 647 bags Rio at 9c.@11½c.; and 25 bags St. Domingo at 9⅝c. ℔ lb. Receipts of Rio during the week, 2,594 bags. Stock of Rio in first hands this evening, 16,760 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 500 bales at irregular prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb....	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling, ℔ lb....	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	12⅝	12⅝	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no really new feature for State and Western Flour. The demand from the home trade, for desirable lots, is fair. Prices of such lots are sustained; other kinds are depressed. Sales 8,750 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl....................	3 40@ 4 10
Standard Superfine State................	4 20@ 4 45
Standard Extra State....................	4 75@ 5 00
Superfine Western.......................	4 25@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio..............................	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan..............	4 85@ 6 50
Extra Ohio..............................	5 40@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee...........................	5 25@ 5 50
Extra Genesee...........................	5 35@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.......	5 75@ 7 75

Canadian continues in limited demand at former rates; sales 350 bbls. at $5@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is depressed and drooping; sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 90@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opens very quietly, parties disagreeing about prices; sales have been confined to small lots of Southern, including mixed at $1 23, and poor red, at $1 10 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request, partly on speculation. The firmness of holders, however, tends to restrict business; sales 26,000 bushels, at 76c.@76½c for mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for mixed new and old yellow Jersey; 78c. for white Southern, and 84c.@86c. for old do. do., ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at uniform rates; sales 2,000 bush. prime Northern at 78c. ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet at previous figures; 1,500 bushels State brought 76c. Oats are in fair request at uniform prices; included in the sales were 4,500 bushels Southern at 45c. and a lot of State at 49c. ℔ bushel. We quote Canada at 52½c.@53½c.; Western, 51c.@53c.; State, 47c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand and is advancing. Sales 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $17 80@$17 90 for old Mess; $18 25@$18 50 for new Mess; $18 75 for uninspected do.; and $14 25@$14 50 for Prime; also, $18 50 for Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller, in March and April, ℔ bbl. Pickled Meats are in demand, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Sides, 8½c.; and Shoulders at 6½c., ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive, at old rates; 100 boxes clear smoked Middles were sold at 13c. ℔ lb. Lard is less active at drooping rates; sales, to-day, 450 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and languid; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 for extra do.; $7 62½@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool and London the engagements were unimportant. For Glasgow, there were taken 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ℔ lb.; and 400 bbls. Resin at 3s.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

Flour in better demand to-day. No change in quotations; sales 800 bbls., at $4 87½@$5 for extra Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canada; $5 75 for double extra. Wheat in fair demand for milling, and market steady; sales 1,200 bush. Chicago Spring at 72c.; 1,500 bush. white Wabash at $1 13; 3,508 bush. prime white Indiana at $1 20; and 1,500 bushels Michigan at $1 24. Corn quiet; demand moderate; sales 1,200 bushels at 66c. for Winter, with 3c. storage added ℔ bushel if left for 24 hours. No sales of Barley or Rye. Oats firm at 52c. Whisky nominal at 23c. Dressed Hogs firmer; sales at $6 50@$6 60 ℔ cwt. *Receipts for the last 48 hours*—8,818 bbls. Flour; 60,023 bushels of Wheat.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 3.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 8,000 bales at 11⅜c.@11½c. for Middling. Sales of the week 56,000 bales; receipts of the week 60,000 bales, against 66,500 in the corresponding week last year. Exports of the week 41,000 bales, against 38,000 in the same week last year. Total exports to date, 369,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 203,400 bales; do. at all the ports, 582,000 bales. Stock, 315,000 bales. Fair Sugar 6c. Molasses 28c. Flour $5. Lard in tcs. has declined ½c.; sales at 11c. Hay—Eastern $18; New-York $16 50. Coffee firm; sales of the week 14,000 bags; imports 19,000 bags; stock 8,500 bags, against 126,000 last year. Sterling Exchange 108@108½. Exchange on New-York sight ⅞.

Cincinnati, Monday, Dec. 6.

Whisky declined to 22c., closing dull. Hogs active; sales, 10,000 at $6 20@$7 20—the latter rate for those averaging 250 lbs., and $6 75@$6 85 for those averaging 200 lbs. *Receipts for the last forty-eight hours*—14,500. Mess Pork held at $17 50@$18, the latter for future delivery.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 6.

Flour quiet; superfine, $5 12½. Wheat firm; sales of 2,000 bushels Red, at $1 26@$1 28; White, at $1 35@$1 40. Corn declined; sales of 5,000 bushels, new Yellow, 60c.@68c.; old do., 83c.@85c. Provisions have an advancing tendency; Mess Pork, $18 25; Lard, 11c.@12c. Whisky firm; Ohio, 22c.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 6.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat advanced 3c.@5c. Corn unchanged. Provisions steady. Whisky quiet.

Savannah, Friday, Dec. 3.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 950 bales. Sales of the week 7,500 bales; receipts of the week, 15,500 bales; stock, 83,500 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves	For	Date.
Africa..........	New-York.....	Liverpool......	Dec. 8
Arago..........	New-York.....	Liverpool......	Dec. 11
Hammonia.......	New-York.....	Southampton...	Dec. 15
Europa..........	Boston........	Liverpool......	Dec. 15
City of Washing'n.	New-York.....	Liverpool......	Dec. 18
Bremen..........	New-York.....	Bremen........	Dec. 18
Persia..........	New-York.....	Liverpool......	Dec. 22
Edinburg........	New-York.....	Glasgow.......	Dec. 22

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves	For	Date.
Edinburg........	Glasgow......	New York.....	Nov. 24
City of Washing'n.	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Nov. 24
Persia..........	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Nov. 27
Ariel...........	Southampton..	New-York.....	Dec. 1
Saxonia.........	Southampton..	New-York.....	Dec. 4
Arabia..........	Liverpool.....	Boston........	Dec. 4
Weser...........	Bremen.......	New-York.....	Dec. 4

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Names.	Leaves	For	Date.
Quaker City......	New-Orleans..	Minatitlan.....	Dec. 12

FOR MEXICO.

Names.	Leaves	For	Date.
Tennessee........	New-Orleans..	Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 15

FOR HAVANA.

Names.	Leaves	For	Date.
Cahawba.........	New-York.....	Havana.......	Dec. 13
Isabel..........	Charleston....	Havana.......	Dec. 19

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bremen, from Bremen—Wm. Gould, Heinrich Boking, Geo. Landry, Marie Landry, F. Hassenkarugo, Adolph Hassenkarugo, William Scrumpy, Marie Zeller, Marie Krehbeit, Otto Krehbeit, Emma Zeller, Mary Zeller, Ferdinand Zeller, Geo. Alsen, G. Erichson, Johanna Wilkins, Geo. Rathjen, H. Jensen, Albert Meisel, Theodor Ruuiger, Wilhelm Rudiger, Anna Hanmann, Otto Wouth, Mr. Brahe, Mrs. Brahe, Miss Heuser, Emilie Heuser, Chas. Margone, Nicholas Marchalk, Hubert Schopp, F. W. von Eyziky, H. Schneerweiss, Amilie Kahlee.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Mrs. Ascoli, child and nurse, Henry L. Field, Mrs. J. Christy, J. H. Branch, Wm. E. Stagg, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Barnett, Wm. S. Childs, 3 children and servant, C. C. Page, E. J. Hubbell, Mrs. W. H. Townsend, child and 2 servants, J. Farthingale, H. Emmons, John M. Turpin, J. P. Jones, C. P. Vandenberg, Richard Taylor, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. White, Mrs. Thursby, Mrs. A. J. Parker, J. S. C. Thursby, Herr Alexander, Capt. J. F. Gilmore, U. S. A., H. W. Deacon, G. D. Pitkin, J. W. Brown, J. A. Heeden, R. S. Calle, John E. Van Molle, A. W. Ketchum, H. Andrews, Peter Thomas and 5 steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah.—Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. J. W. Hopper, W. L. Britton, C. Rideo, Geo. C. Betts, W. Bigelow, A. Elly, E. F. Stacy, E. A. Long, J. A. Young, Geo. Strantz, R. H. Brown, P. M. Greely, and 12 in the steerage.

In brig T. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—Jos. C. Bates, of Baltimore, and 8 men from bark Emily Taylor, condemned.

In brig Henry C. Brooks from Gonaives—Capt. Smidt and 4 seamen, of Hamburg brig Edward, lost at Grand Salines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 6 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 06 | Gov. Island. 9 55 | Hell Gate.... 11 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Saturday, passed in the river bound, ship Burlington, and schrs. B. N. Hawkins and E. Kidder; also, ships Lombard and Robt. N. Lane, bound out. Saturday, 10½ A. M., spoke steamship Alabama, hence for Savannah. Sunday, 8 P. M., 60 miles N. from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamships Florida and Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Illinois, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Andover, Berry, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Connecticut, Faulk, Mobile, F. Richardson & Co.; Edith Rose, Hormans, Shanghae, Cary & Co.; Necker, (Brem.,) Brolin, Melbourne, J. Pickard & Co.; Java, Daggett, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks C. Winsor, McEwen, Port-au Prince, H. Becker & Graves; Coriolan, (Brem.,) Steengraffe, Bremerhaven, Stanton & Ruger.

Brigs Sea Lark, Allen, Malaga, C. & E. J. Peters; S. Francis, Brown, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schooners Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; M. A. Gould, Rogers, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mobile, Howes, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; S. C. Falconer, Terrell, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Le Roy, Osborne, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Montezuma, Penny, Plymouth, &c., Van Brunt & Slaght; Jno. Warren, Lozier, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem., screw,) Wessels, Bremen Nov. 20, with mdse. and 131 passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. The B. arrived off the light-ship at 5 o'clock Sunday evening, and at Quarantine at 4:30 this morning.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Dec. 5, 12:45 M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida, from New-York for Savannah.

Ship Thos. Jefferson, (of Boston,) Hill, Liverpool Oct. 12, with mdse. to master. Nov. 15, on George's Banks, passed a schr. of about 100 tons, bottom up, apparently coppered; the first two letters on her stern were Ja. She had a narrow red streak around her bends, and her spars were lying alongside. She had not been long in that situation. From Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, the T. J. experienced a succession of heavy gales, and has been driven twice across the Gulf Stream, stove bulwarks and sustained other light damage. Oct. 14, in the Channel, at night, was run into by an unknown ship, which carried away the bowsprit, part of cutwater and head.

Ship Milan, (of Baltimore,) Badger, Leghorn Sept. 3, with marble, rags, &c., to master. Passed Gibraltar 24th; been 50 days from the Western Islands, with heavy W. and N.W. gales; lost and split sails, sprung bowsprit, mainmast and foreyard, started cutwater, &c.; during the time experienced a great deal of snow, hail and rain; lay-to for 6 and 7 days at a time, with the decks flooded and the sea making a clean breach over the ship; four weeks ago was within 450 miles of Sandy Hook, and driven off to lat 27. Oct. 15, lat. 34 05, lon. 35, exchanged signals with an American war-steamer bound S. Dec. 2, lat. 33 55, lon. 73 06, exchanged signals with brig Nathan, bound S.

Bark Greyhound, (of Kington,) Gulbrandson, Messina, Sept. 28, passed Gibraltar Oct. 16, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to A. K. Foster. Experienced heavy weather from W. N. W. and N. throughout the entire month of November; split sails, carried away head sails, stays, &c. Nov. 18, lat. 34, lon. 62, 30, spoke brig Vermont 3 ds. from Boston with loss of mainmast, Nov. 22, John Brown, seaman, of Norway, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Bark A. H. Badger, (new,) Means, Millbridge 4 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Princeton, (of New-Haven,) Seeley, Demerara Oct. 30, with hides, skins, and old metal to master.

Bark Horace, (of Charleston,) Carver, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Had very heavy weather. No date, in lat. 33 30, lon. 67 56, took a heavy gale from N. W., which lasted three days, which caused the vessel to leak some, and done other trifling damage.

Brig Henry C. Brooks, Sherrill, Gonaives and Grand Salines Nov. 19, with logwood and mahogany to Brett, Son & Co. Oct. 21, 22 and 23, while lying at Grand Salines, experienced a most violent gale from W. to N W., during which she dragged her anchors and went ashore, resulted in the loss of rudder; during the same gale the bark the Fr. bark Paul Emille, of Bordeaux, from St. Thomas for ——, and Hamburg brig Edward, Smidt from St. Thomas for Liveprool, both went ashore, and became a total loss.

Brig T. B. Watson, (of Philadelphia,) Ackland, Porto Cabello 22 ds., with hides, coffee, indigo, &c., to Dallett & Bliss. Left no Am. vessels. Oct. 21 and 22, in lat. 21, lon. 65, on the outward passage, experienced a severe hurricane from E. N. E. to W. S. W., which lasted 48 hours, during which carried away the backstay.

Brig Arnicitia, (Hol.,) Wijgers, Curacoa 29 ds., with salt to Kelf & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Adelphi, Johnson, Para 30 ds., with hides, &c., to J. Bishop & Co.

Brig T. B. Wattson, Watlinger, Porto Cabello, with mdse. to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig B. F. Nash, (of Boston,) Ramsdale, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Proteus, for New-York.

Brig T. M. Mayhew Harvey, Bermuda Nov. 21, in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co. Has experienced heavy weather. Nov. 24, lat. 35 10, lon. 66 40, signalized an Am. bark showing a long name in red letters.

Schr. Arietis, (of Dennis,) Chase, St. George, Bermuda 13 ds., with tobacco to Middleton & Co. Experienced a heavy gale to Hatteras, during which shipped a sea which stove galley and bulwarks and did other damage. Since passing Hatteras have had moderate weather.

Schr. Janus, (Olden'g,) Bunge, Angostura 30 ds., with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.

Schr. Presto, Hawkins, Camp Pinckney, Geo., 11 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. 1st inst., lat. 35 57, lon. 74 03, experienced a heavy gale from N. W.; lost jib and deck-load of resin.

Schr. Saunders, Wyman, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master. 4th inst., off Stratford Light, was run into by an unknown propeller, which carried away the bowsprit and stove in the bow.

Schr. Expedite, Beebe, Hallowell 10 ds., with heading to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Gen. Pearcy, Hunt, Lubec, 8 ds., with fish, &c., to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Rowell, Lubec 9 ds., with fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Martha Nickles, Sawyer, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Sons.

Schr. Willow Harp, Jones, New-Haven, for Virginia.

WIND—During the day from S. W. to N.

Below.

Ship Clifton, from New-Orleans, and one ship, unknown.—(By pilot.)

Bark Lizzie Boggs.

Also several square-rigged vessels.

Sailed.

From Quarantine—Ships North Carolina, Foster, St. Catharine's; Eloise, Collins, Charleston; J. Baker, Allen, do.; brig Echo, King, Rio Janeiro. Ship Starlight, Howes, San Francisco. Steamship Illinois, McGowan, Aspinwall; ship Admiral, Bliffins, for Mobile; barks F. H. Fanning, Harding, for New-Orleans; Casco, McBean, for Trinidad; Eagle, Baker, for Curacoa; brig A. Peters, McFarland, for New-Orleans; schrs. Matchless, Hinckley, for Rio Janeiro; Mindoro, Sargeant, for St. Johns.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3—Arr. ships Ann Washburn, from Boston; Augustus, from New-York; India, from London. Barks American, from Cardenas; ——, Mears, from Rio Janeiro; Waverly, from New-York.

Dec. 4—Arr. ship Sheffield, from Bordeaux; bark Growler, from Boston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The ship Confidence, which has been aground on Moselle Shoals, arrived at New-Orleans 29th ult. The ship Thomas Watson, which had been ashore in Galveston harbor, was to sail for Liverpool on the 27th ult.

NEWPORT, Dec. 4—Arr. brigs Ulmon, of Londonderry, Armstrong, St. Johns, for Providence; M. E. Pierce, Smith, Bangor, for Mystic. Schrs. Maria Louisa, Cummings, for New-York; Roanoke, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton; Elizabeth English, English, Salem, for Georgetown; S. Smith, Rogers, Chatham, for Baltimore; Urbano, Wilcox, Fall River, for New-Orleans; Adeliza, Prescott, Boston, for Providence; Amanda, Bowers, Smith, Boston, for New-York; F. Hatch, Barker, Bangor, for Stonington; W. B. Darling, Baxter, N. Y., for Boston; Spokene, Lopez, Calais for Providence; Dunrock, Wilson, New-York for Calais; Gamecock, Langley, Calais for New-Haven; Nectous, Crawford, Cherryfield for New-York; Ella, Paskard, Boston for Philadelphia, in ballast. Sloops—Fashion, Young, Fall River for New-York; Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Dartmouth. Sld. Emma Furbish, Randall, Rockland for New-York; Caroline Knight, Crowell, Lubec for New-York; Lucy Ames, Merrill, Rockland for Richmond, Va.; Mountain Eagle, Pendleton, Rockland for New-York; J. E. Gallagher, ——, Wellfleet for Tangier; J. B. Austin, ——, Boston for Philadelphia; J. S. Higgins, Kemp, Wellfleet for Tangier; W. Freeman, Baker, Boston for Tangier; Benjamin Pierce, Paskirk, Boston to Jacksonville; D. L. Sturges, Norris, Fall River for Norfolk; sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River for New-York.

NEWPORT, Dec. 6.—Arr. ship Fleetwood, from Calcutta, in 137 ds. About Sept. 15, experienced heavy weather off Cape of Good Hope; broke mainyard and stove quarter boat. Left at St. Helena the British ship Maria Somers, Coleman, from Calcutta for Boston; American whaling bark Oregon, of Greenport, Case, with 660 bbls. whale and 140 bbls. sperm oil; bark Roanoke, of Greenport, Wade, with 350 bbls. whale and 40 bbls. sperm oil. All well and expected to cruise to southward in about a fortnight. Nov. 21, lat. 36 38, long. 64 5 W., passed ship James Sitcomb, steering E. N. E.; also, bark Golden Era, of New-Orleans, for Providence.

HAMPTON ROADS, Dec. 6.—Arrived, Swedish brig Sophie, 66 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for orders.

NORFOLK, Dec. 6.—Arrived, schr. George, from Portland, 22 days, in a damaged condition.

Miscellaneous.

Propeller Sunk.—About 5½ o'clock this morning, the propeller Edward Payson, plying between this port and Fort Washington, sank at her dock, pier No. 10, North River. Mrs. Davis, cook on board, narrowly escaped drowning. She was rescued by Capt. Robinson, of the propeller Ann Eliza, by cutting a hole in the deck. The E. P. had 125 bbls. syrup and 100 bbls. sugar on board. Vessel and cargo owned by Messrs. Plume & Lamont.

Burning of the Steamer Hudson.—By the arrival of the steamer Bremen, Capt. Wessels, we have full particulars of the destruction of the steamer Hudson, of the North German Lloyd's Line, in the port of Bremen. The Hudson had been in port but six days, during which time she had discharged her inward cargo, and had nearly completed taking in coals for the return voyage. No goods had been received. At midnight on the 2d of October, just after the men had knocked off work, there was an alarm of fire from on board the Hudson. Immediately the whole crew of the steamer were ordered to man the pumps, the hose were laid, buckets were got ready, and in a few moments a heavy stream of water was poured upon the fire, which was found to proceed from the engine room. The steamer Bremen, which lay directly alongside, turned to with the whole crew, manned their pumps, and made every exertion to master the flames. They had got well underway, with a fair prospect of putting out the fire, when their hose burst, which sealed the fate of the ship. Before the accident could be repaired the flames had obtained such headway as to defy human effort to quench them, and she was abandoned to her fate. Meantime, a small steamer towed the Hudson into the middle of the stream, to prevent her from setting fire to the other shipping. The bilge injections and other openings were soon melted off, which let the water into the hold. She now settled down so that the coal ports were under water, and she then sunk, but there was not enough depth to cover her, the whole upper portion being exposed to the fire, and everything that would burn was consumed. An investigation was made into the cause of the fire, but no satisfactory clue to its origin could be obtained. A day or two afterwards a bark which had been discharging coals also took fire, but the vessel was saved. Insurance and other particulars have already been published in the Times.

Boston, Dec. 6.—The schooner Halcyon, from Bangor for Boston, went ashore on Cape Elizabeth on Saturday night, the 4th inst., and will be a total loss; crew saved; cargo of lumber will probably be saved. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

St George's, Bermuda, Nov. 17.—The American bark J. W. Chandler, from Cuba, bound to Spain with a cargo of tobacco, during the late gale had her masts carried away. She has been discharged; two thousand bales of tobacco were partly damaged, and sold at auction. The vessel will be refitted. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Frank—schr., of Richmond, from New-York for Jacmel, out 21 ds., Nov. 17, lat. 18 55, lon. 67 35.

Fleetwood—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 136 ds. out, all well, Dec. 4, lat. 39 30, lon. 71 40.

Isola—brig, of Boston, steering S. E., 5th inst., Barnegat, bearing N. N. W., 15 miles.

William—Br. brig, from Porto Rico for Halifax, Nov. 24, lat. 35 20, lon. 66 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Nov. 21, bark G. W. Horton, Ulmer, for New-York about 25th. Brigs Katahdin, from New-York, for Darien about 30th; Devonshire, (Br.,) Masters, from Demerara, for New-York, loading, to sail in a day or two; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Penniston, for New-York, disg. Schrs. Seven Sisters, Crowley, from Jacksonville, disg.; Arietis, Chase, for New-York, ldg., to sail about 28th; Harkaway, Frith, for do., (sld., and put back on account of weather.) An Am. ship, name unknown, (Cerro Gordo,) from Liverpool, for Baltimore, had anchored in Five Fathom Hole, in want of sails, and had one man in irons for stabbing another.

At Demerara, Nov. 30, bark Kate Lincoln, from New-York, just arr.

At Para, Nov. 5, bark Frederick Deming, from New-York, just arr.: brig Lauretta, do. do.

At Laguayra, Nov. 5, brig Sagoral, Case, for Porto Cabello in a day or two, and to sail from thence for New-York.

At Gonaives, Nov. 19, schr. Thomas Dennison, Hathaway, New-York in 10 dys.

At Pernambuco, Nov. 2, barks Chase, for Hampton Roads soon; Union, for Philadelphia, do.

Georgetown, Demerara—Arr. Oct. 12, schr. Charlotte, Dunscomb, New-York; 17th, brig Chesapeake, Gwynne, Baltimore. Sld. Oct. 11, bark Lamplighter, Wilson, New-York; 14th, Amazon, Hiswen, Baltimore; 20th, Anna, McKenny, do.

Dutch Island Harbor—Sailed 4th, schrs. C. A. Grimes, Weaver; Lady Ellen, Carson; John Battey, Sharp; Isabella Thompson, Carson; Revenue, Carson; James S. Hewitt, Ross; Hannah Woodwick, Fisher. All from Boston for Philadelphia.

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Philosophers say that on earth
But seven wonders have had birth;
With all their reasoning profound,
Wonder the eighth is just now found.
"What is it?" some fair lady cries,
With great emotions of surprise.
Dear lady, hasten to Broadway,
Two ninety-three, and there survey
A wonder that doth puzzle many,
Displayed within the store of Ranney—
Purchase a book, and then believe
A beauteous present you'll receive,
In watch, or bracelet, or in ring,
Magnificent and glittering.
Then up to Ranney's hasten fast,
Wonder the eighth is found at last!

The secret of this wonderful business is found in the fact that the people understand and appreciate a liberal style of business operations. A rich gift is presented with each book sold. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

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Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.

At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.

THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller—Robert T. Haws.
For Governor of the Almshouse—Charles Brueninghausen.
For Alderman, Third District—Theodore A. Ward.
For Constables—Chas. F. Watts, Henry L. Rottger.
For Councilmen, Fourth Senatorial District—Stephen S. Chatterton, James Jones, Cornelius Mullane, John W. Forbes, James D'Estane, John Edwards.
For Commissioner of Schools—John Hewitt, Jr.
For Trustees—Chas. C. Nott, John L. Roome.
For Inspector—Samuel F. Barger.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Chairman Ex. Com.
Edward W. Pratt, Wm. Parker, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
WM. TUCKER.
For Inspector,
JOSEPH D. MARTIN.
For Trustees,
ABRAM T. RIKER.
WM. WESTERFIELD.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE
FOR COUNCILMAN,
THOMAS EDMONDS, Esq.

EIGHTENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

For Councilman of the IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
W. LAIMBEER, Jr., Builder.

NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE XXTH WARD.

The Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association assure their fellow-citizens of the XXth Ward

THAT THEIR CANDIDATES WILL NOT RESIGN!

On the contrary, they have received such positive assurances of support from the best and most influential citizens of the Ward, that they feel quite sanguine of success at the polls on Tuesday next.

They therefore earnestly invite every voter who desires to elect *honest and reliable men* to be at the polls early, and support the ticket presented to them by this Association.

EDWARD WALKER, President.
Joseph Millward, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Fellow Republicans:

The following is the only Republican Ticket in this Ward.

All the candidates are honest and capable, as well as tax-payers. They were unanimously nominated, and by the like unanimity ratified at a Republican meeting held at National Hall, 44th-st., on the 1st inst.

For Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
For Almshouse Governor—CHARLES BRUENINGHAUSEN.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILMOT.
For Councilman—IRA A. ALLEN.
For School Commissioner—JAMES MARRINER.
For School Inspector—NATHAN C. ELY.
For School Trustees—ALEXANDER PERRY, ISAAC O. HUNT, (to fill vacancy,) WILLIAM HOLMES.
For Constables—JOHN MILLER, ANDREW BLACK.

Vote Early.

RICHARD SCOTT,
President XXIId Ward Republican Association.

Gardner S. Chapin, Robert Campbell, } Vice-Presidents.
William O. Bryan, Stephen N. Simonson, } Secretaries.

Lebbeus B. Ward,	T. P. Bainbridge,	J. S. Laylor,
Thomas S. Berry,	J. Bainbridge,	J. Cudlip, Jr.,
James W. Nye,	George Campbell,	Jotham Wilson,
Nathan C. Ely,	Charles Gedney,	Edward Darke,
Wm. H. Raynor,	James G. Gedney,	Jonas Sparks,
Robert Patterson,	James H. Hilliker,	John Stevens,
John Paterson,	Robert Wilson,	V. Koon,
Geo. D. Lyman,	John Laughlan,	Adam Roediger,
John Ives,	Thomas Cotton,	William Rang,
Elwood Lippincott,	George G. Burns,	John Miller,
Ab. H. Underhill,	Benj. F. Raynor,	Peter Jones,
John C. Cone,	H. Dexter,	And 500 others.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1858.

Gentlemen: Allow me to return, through you, to the American Convention my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me by their selection of me as a candidate for Alderman of the First Aldermanic District; but after having duly considered the matter, I prefer to decline the honor of having my name used in that relation, as my business engagements are such as would not allow me, if elected, to attend to the duties of the office in a proper manner. Trusting, therefore that your Convention will place on your ticket some other name which the Americans of this District can give their hearty support to, I remain, Your most obedient Servant,

RICHARD M. TYSON,

To Messrs. A. W. Lockwood, Thos. McKnight, Benj. E. Hancock, } Committee.

At a meeting of the American Aldermanic Convention of the First Aldermanic District, held at No. 144 Fulton-st., Dec. 4, 1858, R. M. Tyson's letter declining the nomination was received and accepted, whereupon HENRY SMITH was nominated by acclamation.

WM. STOCKLEY, Chairman.
G. Hiller, Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY.—The undersigned recommend for your support as Alderman of the Seventh District the present incumbent of that office, GEORGE STARR.

This gentleman, after much solicitation, has been prevailed upon to accept the nomination a second time for the office in question, and we have no hesitation in saying it is the duty of every tax-payer and friend of social order not only to vote for him, but to give his best efforts to insure his reëlection.

We have been associated with Mr. Starr in the City Government during the last year, and we can vouch for his inflexible honesty, firmness, and fidelity to the public interest.

Perhaps at no former period in the history of this City have the services of honest and capable public servants been more imperatively needed than they are at the present moment.

With the taxation already so grievous as to drive rich and poor alike beyond the boundaries of the City, and which is becoming daily augmented by reason of official corruption in high places, we feel that the crisis demands an earnest effort to save us as a community from disgrace and ruin.

Once more permit us to urge the name of GEORGE STARR for Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District.

ORISON BLUNT,
PETER P. VOORHIS,
Supervisors of the County.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
Alderman Fifth District.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS AND ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The undersigned Taxpayers of the Seventh Aldermanic District present to their fellow-citizens the name of

RICHARD B. FOSDICK
AS THEIR
CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN.

He has been reared among us and is recognized by all who know him as a man of good business habits, high principle and intelligence.

If elected, we find in his past life a guarantee that the trust confided to his hands will be ably and honestly administered.

F. De Peyster,	James Munroe,	A. D. Wilson, M.D.,
Wm. L Godfrey,	Jacob Letband,	David M. Earl,
Philip W. Engs,	P. A. Hargouse,	Jos. D. Baldwin,
David D. Crane,	Chas. A. Secor,	Charles Fowler,
F. Ingoldsby	Fred. E. Gilbert,	Jno. J. Crane, M.D.,
Ph. Woodhouse,	P. J. Joachimssen,	F. L. Talcott,
Jacob Windmuller,	Van Burgh Livingstone.	

NOTICE TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, are authorized to say that, notwithstanding Mr. A. M. C. SMITH declined the nomination for Alderman, having since been waited upon by many prominent citizens and tax-payers in the district, desiring him to accept the nomination unanimously given him by the American Party, waiving all personal inconvenience, is now, and will be, until next Tuesday, at sunset,

THE AMERICAN,
TAX-PAYERS'
AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR ALDERMAN OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Hon. Geo. Briggs,	Chas. J. Holder,
Dr. T. Kirby,	John D. King,
Jas. S. Anderson,	Hiram Force,
Andrew J. Campbell,	Thos. P. Okie,
A. M. Bininger,	Geo. W. Bloomfield,
Lemuel W. Parks,	Fred'k Merritt,
Chas. J. Rose,	C. H. Phelps,
Wm. E. Beardsley.	

FOR ALDERMAN, SEVENTH ALDERMANIC District, IXth and XVth Wards, A. M. C. SMITH, and no back down, as has been reported by my opponents.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH WARD.—A ticket having been circulated, having upon it my name for School Commissioner, this is to notify my friends that I am not a candidate for the office, but shall support the ticket nominated by the people, irrespective of party, headed WILLIAM D. ANDREWS for Commissioner, and recommend the same to the citizens of the Ward as being every way worthy of their support.

Dec. 6, 1858. ZOPHAR MILLS.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—REGULAR REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.—For Alderman Ninth Aldermanic District, ROBERT L. DARRAGH. For Councilmen Sixth Senatorial District,

DANIEL DARROW,	GEORGE ROSS,
JAMES GALWAY,	JAS. INGRAM,
F. J. OTTARSON,	W. LAIMBEER, Jr.

NINETEENTH WARD SCHOOL TICKET.—MEAN ATTEMPT AT FRAUD DETECTED.—The Regular American Ticket is

For Commissioner of Common Schools of XIXth Ward,
SEVERN D. MOULTON.
For Inspector of Common Schools of XIXth Ward,
JOHN KEYNTON.
For Trustees of Common Schools of XIXth Ward,
JAMES T. CRAWFORD,
CHARLES W. HULL.

Tickets have been prepared substituting for School Commissioner, Gregory Connor, the emissary, as well as candidate of Tammany Hall. For the Straight American—the Hon. SEVERN D. MOULTON. Do not submit to it.

CITIZENS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD—Circulars are being distributed to-night, signed by some of the citizens of the Ward, to the effect that the present contest for Aldermen in this Ward lies between E. H. Reed and James Connolly. Be not deceived. General HALL will poll one-third more votes than the distinguished champion of the "Swill-Milk" interest, and we believe he will receive a greater number than any other candidate. Vote for Gen. HALL!

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATIONS:

For School Commissioner—JOHN DAVENPORT.
For School Inspector—EDWARD N. BLOOM.
For School Trustees—THOMPSON W. DECKER, BARTHOLEMEW B. CHAPPELL.

JAMES DENNIS, President.
Stephen McCormick, Secretary.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

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